A NEW TRANSLATION OF THE PHARMACOPOEIA OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON, OF THE YEAR 1787;

WITH NOTES, CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY; DOSES OF THE SEVERAL PREPARATIONS;

LIKEWISE

A TABLE OF THE QUANTITIES OF OPIUM AND QUICKSILVER IN THE COMPOUND MEDICINES WHICH CONTAIN THEM,

AND A

LIST OF THE NEW NAMES;

TOGETHER WITH

LATIN AND ENGLISH INDEXES.

BY AN APOTHECARY.

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M.DCC.LXXXIX.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

TO

HIS MOST SACRED MAJESTY

GEORGE THE THIRD,

KING OF GREAT BRITAIN,

FRANCE, AND IRELAND,

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH,

DUKE OF BRUNSWIC AND LUNENBURGH,

ARCH-TREASURER AND ELECTOR

OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, &c.

THIS WORK,

REVISED AND CORRECTED,

IS

DEDICATED,

WITH THE GREATEST RESPECT AND REVERENCE,

BY THE

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON,

KNOWING THAT IT WILL CLAIM HIS PATRONAGE
AND ACCEPTANCE, THE MORE IT IS ADAPTED
TO THE HEALTH OF THE PUBLIC.

PREFACE.

HALF a century is now nearly elapſed, ſince our predeceſſors made a reform in our Diſpenſatory, which taſk we have now again undertaken; this was executed in a manner which renders their induſtry and judgment very conſpicuous and praiſe-worthy; but although medicine has not perhaps kept pace in its progreſs with other uſeful arts, yet it has received aſſiſtances and improvements from various ſources, which are neither few, nor of little value or eſtimation; and more particularly from chemiſtry, which being lately ſtudied with greater zeal and accuracy, and deeper judgment and attention, is well known to be much more, and better underſtood. Having therefore conceived, that our duty impelled us to bring both the ſubſtances which medicine employs, and their forms, anew under our conſideration, and weigh their importance, we did not think that we ſhould fulfil this duty, or perform this work with propriety, without imbibing from the ſtreams of modern chemiſtry whatever we ſaw uſeful in our undertaking, that ſo, from the addition of their collected light, this part of medicine may ſhine with ſtronger, clearer, and brighter luſtre. We had it principally in view to bring forward all thoſe ſubſtances which chemiſtry furniſhes to medicine, not only freed from impurity and error in the mode of preparation, but more perfect, and in a neater form, and in a more ſcientific order, than what the college had formerly uſed. Neither was all our labour and attention ſo employed and exhauſted, in this very difficult part of our taſk, as to allow other parts to be neglected, or but juſt touched upon; on the contrary, the compoſition of each particular medicine was brought into view, and examined by itſelf with the moſt ſcrupulous attention, that if any thing was wanted it might be ſupplied, or if it contained any thing improper or unneceſſary it might be cut off. Nor have we heſitated, in performing this, to throw out altogether ſuch formulas as we judged uſeleſs, or to adopt and inſert others which have more happy effects; ſo, however, as to avoid, on the one hand, any catching at novelty, and on the other, rejecting raſhly what had been rendered habitual by uſe. Particular care has been taken that there ſhall not remain any veſtiges of medicines whoſe virtues are grounded on no better foundation than old womens tales. If, however, there may be found here and there remedies or preſcriptions which may appear ſuperfluous, or of no uſe, it is to be aſcribed to our rather wiſhing to leave them to be corrected, or totally thrown out by our ſucceſſors, than to obſtinately ſet our faces againſt opinions, which, although not true, are nevertheleſs harmleſs. We have been particularly attentive to ſimplicity in preſcription, and careful that medicines ſhould not be mixed together, which would not readily coaleſce, and which did not co-operate to the ſame purpoſe. Hence thoſe pompous antidotes, compoſed of an enormous quantity of ſimples, huddled together without judgment, and for no reaſon, as being formed of ſubſtances collected together from all parts and all ſources, of virtues totally repugnant, heaped together in an incongruous maſs, are at length totally rejected. Even by this it appears, that we are no longer governed by a blind attachment to authority derived from inveterate habit, nor unbounded reverence for the antients.

The terror and dread of poiſons were impreſſed on the minds of the antients to an inconceivable degree, ſo as to produce a moſt painful anxiety, although it is now known that they were acquainted with but a very few. In our times their reception has been very diſſimilar; and even medicine does not altogether look upon them as the moſt inveterate enemies of the human ſpecies, but, on the contrary, endeavours to bring them over to its party, and even hopes for aid from their alliance. Of theſe we have enumerated two or three, which we ourſelves have made experiments with, being willing to adopt even others, if it ſhould be found, by deciſive experiment, that they alſo ſhall be proved capable of curing diſeaſes; for it would be a degree of temerity extremely improper, for us to embrace thoſe whoſe virtues are not ſufficiently explored, as of experienced uſe, and advantage.

That deluge of unknown and new-coined names, which will appear as given to ſubſtances, already deſigned by others in general uſe, may induce ſome, at firſt ſight, to conſider us, in this reſpect, extremely culpable;

ſince hardly any one does not wiſh rather to employ names for things with which he is already acquainted, than, as it were, learn a new language. But we beg that it may be conſidered, that theſe changes have the following objects: firſt, that thoſe vain and abſurd terms, taken from the works of old chemiſts, or otherwiſe applied, may, as much as can be, fall into diſuſe and oblivion; moreover, that the compoſition of a medicine may rather be known by its title, than an attempt be made to point out its virtues; and rather to ſhow of what ſimple ſubſtances it conſiſts, than in what diſeaſes it may be employed, or to what part of the body its virtues are adapted; and laſtly, that no medicine may be hidden by its name. As to the names we have given, according to our own fancy, to the three alkalis, one of which was in common uſe among the antients, and the other two but little altered from modern terms, they certainly carry upon their faces ſo much facility, and ſhorten ſo much the manner of expreſſing their compounds, that their introduction may at leaſt be forgiven by phyſicians.

Neverthelefs it is not to be denied, that ſo many novelties muſt bear hard upon thoſe employed in pharmacy, while they begin to uſe them, and are not as yet verſed in them; but this difficulty, however great it may be, unleſs we be miſtaken, will be eaſily got the better of, and gradually go off of itſelf, giving way to an habit more convenient, more pleaſant, and more uſeful.

We are by no means unconſcious how great and difficult a work it would be, to produce a pure and perfect Pharmacopœia in all points —one which would pleaſe all men would be altogether an unhopeful attempt: nothing of this kind have we either undertaken, or profeſſed to have performed; being ready to congratulate ourſelves with the pureſt ſatisfaction if the work which we have ſet forth in theſe pages, with a wiſh to benefit the health of mankind, ſhould in any degree produce this effect, alleviate the evils of diſeaſe, render the method of cure more conſpicuous, and the reſtoration of health more expeditious.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BEFORE a criticiſm on any work of ſcience is attempted, he who criticiſes ought to enquire into the means which the authors of the work had of being acquainted with the ſubject, in order that he may know whether he be a more competent judge of the ſymmetry of the different parts, and manner of conſtructing it, than the authors; and whether they meant to apply it to any purpoſe particularly, or whether there might be ſome ſupplemental effects, which the authors had not at all in view. Let us conſider, therefore, with what view, and what lights, the College of Phyſicians of London have publiſhed their new Diſpenſatory. The beſt intelligence I have been able to acquire is this:—The College having reſolved to publiſh a new edition of their Diſpenſatory, formed a committee of all the fellows, who met twice a week for two hours, to take into conſideration what ſhould be omitted, what ſhould be added, and what ſhould be amended of their former edition. They began by reading over their former edition, and receiving obſervations and propoſitions for the above purpoſe, which were argued and determined upon by a majority of the fellows preſent, when the matter appeared doubtful. This committee was attended by many of the firſt practioners; and thoſe who did not attend ſent their propoſals for alteration and amendment. The laſt edition being read through in the committee, and the ſeveral alterations and amendments approved of, being made to it, it was printed as a ſpecimen. This ſpecimen was ſent to all the members of the college, to ſeveral apothecaries, and made as public as poſſible; with a requeſt to all medical men to make obſervations, and propoſe amendments to the college in writing. A great many communications were made to the college in conſequence, which were all read to the committee; and ſuch of them as appeared eligible were admitted. A ſecond ſpecimen was formed, and made public, in the ſame manner, with the ſame requeſt. This alſo produced many more communications, which were alſo read through; and ſome doubts ariſing about the propriety of certain chemical operations, a committee was formed to meet a committee of the Company of Apothecaries; which Company furniſhed this committee of the College of Phyſicians with their laboratory, materials, the aſſiſtance of their own committee, and their operator, Mr. Griffiths, who is generally conſidered as an excellent pharmaceutical chymiſt. With theſe aſſiſtances they went through their ſecond ſpecimen; and having made many corrections and amendments, it was left to the Preſident and three of the Fellows to ſuperintend the publication. After ſo much attention, and the aſſiſtance of men of ſuch reputation for knowledge, not only in the practice of medicine, but alſo in the various auxiliary ſciences, it behoves any one, who ventures to make remarks, to proceed with great diffidence, leſt he ſhould only convict himſelf of his own ignorance.

The remarks which accompany this tranſlation are made partly to elucidate, as well as to conſider the propriety of the ſeveral parts of this edition of the Diſpenſatory.

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COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

Let the Book entitled THE PHARMACOPOEIA OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON, be printed.

Cenſors Board, October the 5th, 1787.

GEORGE BAKER, *Preſident.*

HENRY REVELL REYNOLDS,
JAMES HERVEY,
JAMES ROBERTSON,
GEORGE FORDYCE,
Cenſors.

THE

LONDON DISPENSATORY.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

TWO kinds of weights are uſed in this kingdom, one for gold and ſilver, the other for other merchandiſes; the firſt we call Troy weight, the other Avoirdupois weight. The pounds are differently divided. The pound troy into twelve ounces, avoirdupois into ſixteen. Theſe weights differ both in their pounds and ounces; the avoirdupois pound is greater, the ounce leſs than the troy *. We uſe the troy pound, but we divide it differently from goldſmiths, to wit:

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* The troy ounce contains 480 grains, the avoirdupois 437 ½ grains.

A pound	contains	twelve ounces.
An ounce		eight drachms.
A drachm		three ſcruples.
A ſcruple		twenty grains.

The meaſures are alſo of two kinds in this kingdom, ale meaſure and wine meaſure. We uſe wine meaſure, of which

A pint	contains	ſixteen ounces,
An ounce		eight drachms,

according to our diviſion; and a gallon contains eight pints.

To avoid ambiguity, wherever we uſe the words ounces or drachms, we put W and M to diſtinguiſh weight and meaſure, in as much as an ounce and a drachm meaſure bear no general proportion to an ounce and a drachm weight.

* We conſider mortars made of copper and braſs as unfit, in moſt caſes, to be employed

in the preparation of medicines. We alſo order that meaſures, funnels, and evaporating veſſels, made of copper, lead, or any mixture of which either of theſe is an ingredient; ſhould be carefully avoided.

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* Bell-metal mortars are thoſe which have been in common uſe, and certainly can do no hurt in powdering dry roots, herbs, &c. where there is no moiſture employed, and

and they are kept perfectly clean. Iron mortars are hard, but it is difficult to keep them clean from ruſt. For moiſt ſubſtances earthen-ware mortars, ſuch as are made by Wedgwood are the beſt. Subſtances are more eaſily ground to powder by mills, which are of two kinds; one made of iron, as thoſe employed for grinding coffee, pepper, &c. to uſe theſe the ſubſtances to be powdered ſhould firſt be broken down into ſmall pieces, the mill ſhould be ſet wide, and the matter run through, by which means it is procured in groſs powder. Then the mill ſhould be ſet cloſe, and the ſubſtance be run through ſo as to procure it fine. The other kind of mill is a ſtone roller running round a floor on a centre fixed at one end of the roller; the roller ſhould be from ſix inches to a foot thick, and of four or five feet diameter, and turn upon an iron axis. It ſhould be of ſome hard ſtone which is not calcareous. The floor ſhould be made of the ſame ſtone, circular, and ſurrounded by a ledge to prevent the materials from being thrown off. Mills of either kind are not proper for grinding ſtony or metallic ſubſtances, for the purpoſes of medicine. When any vegetable or animal ſubſtance is to be powdered, it ſhould be expoſed to a heat not exceeding 100° until it is quite dry and criſp.

We uſe Fahrenheit's thermometer.

By boiling heat we are to be underſtood to mean from 200° to 212°*.

A gentle heat is from 90° to 100° according to us.

As often as we uſe the word ſpecific gravity, we ſuppoſe the body heated to 55°.

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* The heat of boiling water with the ordinary preſſure of the atmoſphere is 212°, but in taking a veſſel off the fire and pouring the water upon drugs to make infuſions, it falls to about 200°.

MATERIA MEDICA.

A.

Abrotonum, *the leaf.*	Artemiſia *Abrotanum.* Linnæi Species Plantarum.
Abſinthium maritimum. Sea Wormwood, *the top.*	Artemiſia *maritima,* L. S. P.

It is very difficult to form a catalogue of Materia Medica, ſo as to enumerate thoſe articles which every apothecary is expected to have ready in his ſhop. Some medicines have not only very great efficacy, but alſo great conſtancy in their operations. Others are leſs efficacious, and very inconſtant; of theſe ſometimes one ſet come into faſhion, and ſometimes another. Enumerations of Materia Medica have therefore been very various: and it has often happened that perſons, many of them not in the medical

Abſinthium, vulgare. Wormwood, *the herb.*	Artemiſia *Abſinthium,* L. S. P.

Acetoſa

medical line, have ſtumbled upon ſome old Pharmacopœia, and found ſome medicine recommended in a particular diſeaſe, and having exhibited it, they have found or ſuppoſed they have found it of efficacy in curing the patient, have vaunted it into practice, and continued it in vogue for ſome time, until the ſame inefficacy, or inconſtancy, or ſome detrimental quality, which threw it out of practice on a former occaſion, again throws it into oblivion. Of this we have had late examples in cicuta, digitalis rubra, and various others, which, although ſome of them have been introduced in the preſent Materia Medica of the College, will probably of themſelves fall out of ſome future edition, and others of ſimilar kinds be introduced.

Beſides theſe there will always be changes of medicines having ſimilar virtues, ſince it is impoſſible that an apothecary can keep all the ſubſtances which ever have been employed in medicine, of which even there is good evidence of their being efficacious. It is to be expected therefore, that one country will ſelect one ſet of theſe, and another another ſet, and with equal propriety, if they chooſe ſuch as will produce all the effects that medicine has hitherto been able to attain.

There is another great difficulty in forming a liſt of Materia Medica ariſing from the deſcription the antients gave of plants, animals, and minerals, being ſo defective

Aceto∫a pratenſis, *the leaf.*	Rumex *Acetoſa,* L. S. P.
Acidum vitriolicum. Vitriolic acid. The ſpecific gravity is to that of diſtilled water as 1,850 to 1000.	

that we can hardly determine now to what ſubſtances the names they uſed are to be applied. As in white hellebore for inſtance, if we were to give the doſes of the root which we call by that name, that they were accuſtomed to give, we ſhould deſtroy almoſt all perſons to whom it was exhibited. Modern writers on Natural Hiſtory have given much more accurate deſcriptions; and Linnè has improved upon his predeceſſors to a very great degree, although he has no way arrived at perfection. There is alſo a ground on which his names are improper to be employed in medicine, which is that he has uſed ſuch as are altogether incompatible with thoſe employed by the greateſt number of, and beſt medical authors, inſomuch that their works, in as far as goes to the application of medicines, muſt become entirely uſeleſs. The College ſeem to have endeavoured to avoid this difficulty by uſing the old names, and affixing the ſynonyms of Linnè and other late Natural Hiſtorians. There is one thing however to be conſidered, that the names which have been

Aconitum, *the herb.*	Aconitum *Napellus*, L. S. P.
Adeps ſuilla. Hog's lard.	
Allium. Garlic, *the root.*	Allium *ſativum*, L. S. P.
Aloë Barbadenſis, ſocotorina.	Aloe *perfoliata*, L. S. P.
Althæa. Marſhmallow, *the root, the leaf.*	Althæa *officinalis*, L. S. P.
Alumen. Allum.	Argilla vitriolata.
Ammoniacum, *the gum-reſin.*	

Amygdala

in uſe for many of the articles of the Materia Medica have been very various in various practical authors, ſo that, perhaps, it would be better if for once they could be fixed ſo as not to admit of farther alteration; but for this purpoſe it would be neceſſary to form a gloſſary, in which the ſynonyms as uſed by authors ſhould be added.

It is hardly practicable to give a tranſlation of all the articles of the Materia Medica into Engliſh names, they have been ſo extremely vague, I have therefore in many caſes retained the Latin name.

Amygdala amara, Bitter almond.	Amygdalus *communis*, L. S. P.
——— dulcis, Sweet almond, *the nut.*	
Anethum. Dill, *the ſeed.*	Anethum *graveolens*, L. S. P.
Angelica, *the root, ſtem, leaf, and ſeed.*	Angelica *Archangelic*, L. S. P.
Aniſum, *the ſeed.*	Pimpinella *Aniſum*, L. S. P.
Antimonium. Antimony.	Antimonium Sulphuratum.
Arabicum Gummi. Gum Arabic.	Mimoſa *nilotica*, L. S. P.
Argentum. Silver.	
Arnica, *the herb, flower, and root.*	Arnica *montana*, L. S. P.
Arum, *the freſh root.*	Arum *maculatum*, L. S. P.
Aſa fœtida, *the gum reſin.*	Ferula *Aſſa fœtida*, L. S. P.

Aſarum,

Aſarum, *the leaf.*	Aſarum *europæum*, L. S. P.
Avena, the oat.	Avena *ſativa*, L. S. P.
Aurantium hiſpalenſe. Orange tree, *the leaf, the flower, the juice and rind of the fruit.*	Citrus *Aurantium*, L. S. P.

B.

Balſamum Canadenſe.	Pinus *Balſamea*, L. S. P.
Copaivum.	Copaifera *officinalis*, L. S. P.
Peruvianum.	Myroxylon *peruiferum.* Linnæi Supplementum Plantarum.
Tolutanum.	Toluifera *Balſamum*, L. S. P.
Bardana, *the root.*	Arctium *Lappa*, L. S. P.
Barilla.	Natron impurum.

Beccabunga, *the herb.*	Veronica *Beccabunga,* L. S. P.
Benzoë, *the reſin.*	Styrax *Benzoë.* Acta Philoſophica Londinenſia.
Biſtorta, *the root.*	Polygonum *Biſtorta,* L. S. P.
Bolus Gallicus.	
Borax.	Natron boracitatum.

C.

Calamus aromaticus, *the root.*	Acorus *Calamus,* L. S. P.
Calx. Quick lime.	Lapis calcareus purus recens uſtus.
Camphora. Camphor.	Laurus *Camphora.* L. S. P.
Canella alba, *the bark.*	
Cantharis. The Spaniſh Fly.	Meloë *veſicatorius.* Linnæi Syſtema Naturæ.
Cardamine, *the flower.*	Cardamine *pratenſis,* L. S. P.

Cardamomum.

Cardamomum minus. Leſſer Cardamum, *the ſeed.*	Amomum repens. Sonnerati iter.
Carduus benedictus, *the herb.*	Centaurea *benedicta*, L. S. P.
Carica. Figs.	Ficus *Carica*, L. S. P.
Caruon. Carraway, *the ſeed.*	Carum *Carui*, L. S. P.
Caryophyllum aromaticum. Cloves and their eſſential oil.	Caryophyllus *aromaticus*, L. S. P.
Caryophyllum rubrum, *the flower.*	Dianthus *Caryophyllus*, L. S. P.
Caſcarilla, *the bark.*	
Caſſia fiſtularis, *the fruit.*	Caſſia *Fiſtula*, L. S. P.
Caſtoreum Ruſſicum. Ruſſian Caſtor.	
Catechu, vulgo Terra Japonica. Catechu, commonly called Japan earth.	Mimoſa *Catechu*, L. Suppl. P.

Centaureum

Centaureum minus. Leſſer Centaury, *the top.*	Gentiana *Centaurium*, L. S. P.
Cera flava. Yellow wax. alba. White wax.	
Chamœmelum. Camomile, *the ſingle flower.*	Anthemis *nobilis*, L. S. P.
Chelæ cancrorum. Crabs claws.	Cancer *Pagurus*, L. S. N.
Cicuta. Hemlock, *the herb, flower, and ſeed.*	Conium *maculatum*, L. S. P.
Cinara. Artichoke, *the leaf.*	Cynara *Scolymus*, L. S. P.
Cineres clavellati. Pearl aſhes.	Kali impurum.
Cinnamomum. Cinnamon, *the bark, and its eſſential oil.*	Laurus *Cinnamomum*, L. S. P.
Coccinella. Cochineal.	

Cochlearia hortenſis. Garden Scurvy-graſs, *the herb.*	Cochlearia *officinalis*, L. S. P.
Colchicum, *the freſh root.*	Colchicum *autumnale*, L. S. P.
Colocynthis. Colocynthida, *the pith of the fruit.*	Cucumis *Colocynthis*, L. S. P.
Colomba. Columba, *the root.*	
Contrayerva, *the root.*	Dorſtenia *Contrajerva*, L. S. P.
Corallium rubrum. Red Coral.	Iſis *nobilis*, L. S. N.
Coriandrum. Coriander, *the ſeed.*	Coriandrum *ſativum*, L. S. P.
Cornu cervi. Hartſhorn.	
Creta. Chalk.	
Crocus. Saffron, *the ſtigma of the flower.*	Crocus *ſativus*, L. S. P.

Cubeba.

Cubeba.	Piper *Cubeba*, L. Suppl. P.
Cucumis agreſtis. Wild cucumber, *the freſh fruit.*	Momordica *Elaterium*, L. S. P.
Cuminum. Cumin, *the ſeed.*	Cuminum *Cyminum*, L. S. P.
Cuprum. Copper.	
Ærugo, Verdigris.	
Vitriolum cœruleum, Blue Vitriol.	Cuprum vitriolatum.
Curcuma, *the root.*	Curcuma *longa*, L. S. P.
Cydonium malum. Quince, *the apple, and its ſeed.*	Pyrus *Cydonia*, L. S. P.
Cynoſbatus. Hip, *the fruit.*	Roſa *canina*, L. S. P.

Daucus

D.

Daucus ſylveſtris. Wild carrot, *the ſeed.*	Daucus *Carota,* L. S. P.
Digitalis. Fox-glove, *the herb.*	Digitalis *purpurea,* L. S. P.

E.

Elemi, *a reſin.*	Amyris *Elemifera,* L. S. P.
Enula campana. Elecampane, *the root.*	Enula *Helenium,* L. S. P.
Eryngium, *the root.*	Eryngium *maritimum,* L. S. P.

F.

Ferrum. Iron.	
Vitriolum Viride. *Green Vitriol.*	Ferrum vitriolatum.
Filix. Fern, *the root.*	Polypodium Filix mas, L. S. P.

Fæniculum

Fæniculum dulce. Sweet fennel, *the ſeed.*	Anethum *Fæniculum,* L. S. P.
Fænum Græcum, *the ſeed.*	Trigonella *Fænum Græcum,* L. S. P.

G.

Galbanum, *the gum-reſin.*	Bubon *Galbanum,* L. S. P.
Galla. Gall.	
Gambogia. Gamboge, *a gum-reſin.*	
Geniſta. Broom, *the top, the ſeed.*	Spartium *ſcoparium,* L. S. P.
Gentiana. Gentian, *the root.*	Gentiana *lutea,* L. S. P.
Ginſeng, *the root**.	Panax *quinquefolium,* L. S. P.

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* I ſhould rather have expected this article in a Chineſe Materia Medica.

Glycyrrhiza, Liquorice, *the root.*	Glycyrrhiza *glabra,* L. S. P.
Granatum. Pomegranate, *the flower called* Balauſtium, *and the rind of the fruit.*	Punica *Granatum,* L. S. P.
Gratiola, *the herb.*	Gratiola officinalis, L. S. P.
Guaiacum, *the wood, bark, and gum-reſin.*	Guaiacum *officinale,* L. S. P.

H.

Helleboraſter, *the leaf.*	Helleborus *fœtidus,* L. S. P.
Helleborus albus. White hellebore, *the root.*	Veratrum *album,* L. S. P.
niger. Black hellebore, *the root.*	Helleborus *niger,* L. S. P.

Hordeum.

Hordeum. Barley, *the ſeed.*	Hordeum *diſtichon*, L. S. P.
Pearl Barley.	
Hydrargyrus. Quickſilver.	
Cinnabaris. Cinnabar.	Hydrargyrus ſulphuratus.
Hypericum, *the flower.*	Hypericum *perforatum*, L. S. P.

I.

Jalapium. Jalap, *the root.*[*]	

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[*] This and the two following articles have no ſynonyms, which I obſerve happens likewiſe in ſeveral of the other articles of the Materia Medica. As in the works of the Linnæus's as well as of other authors ſeveral of theſe are deſcribed, it led me to enquire from what cauſe theſe ſynonyms were omitted. The moſt obvious one was, that the College were not ſatisfied with the identity of the ſpecies, and that it was better to give no ſpecification of the plants and animals from whence the articles were procured than a doubtful one. On enquiry, I find there are ſeveral ſpecies of convolvolus in the botanic gardens

Ichthyocolla.	
Iſinglaſs.	
Ipecacuanha.	
Ipecacuan, *the root.*	
Iris, *the root.*	Iris *florentina*, L. S. P.
Juglans.	Juglans *regia*, L. S. P.
Wallnut, *the unripe fruit.*	
Juniperus.	Juniperus *communis*, L. S. P.
Juniper, *the berry, and top.*	

K.

Kino, *a reſin.*	Gummi Gambienſe.

Ladanum.

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gardens of this country under the name of jalap, all of which have been imported as the true jalap plant, and that the evidence of the identity of the ſpecies is extremely deficient in all the other caſes. There is alſo another reaſon, which in ſome inſtances I ſuppoſe may have had an effect: it is, that the ſame ſubſtance is not uncommonly the product of ſeveral vegetables, as manna, ſugar, &c.

L.

Ladanum, *a reſin.*	Ciſtus *creticus*, L. S. P.
Lavendula. Lavander, *the flower.*	Lavandula *Spica*, L. S. P.
Laurus. Laurel, *the leaf, and berry.*	Laurus *nobilis*, L. S. P.
Lignum Campechenſe. Logwood.	Hæmatoxylum *Campechianum*, L. S. P.
Limon. Lemon, *the juice, the external rind, and the oil called eſſential.*	Citrus *Medica*, L. S. P.
Linum. Flax, *the ſeed.*	Linum *uſitatiſſimum*, L. S. P.
Lujula, *the leaf.*	Oxalis *Acetocella*, L. S. P.

M.

Majorana. Marjoram, *the herb.*	Origanum *Majorana,* L. S. P.
Malva. Mallow, *the leaf, and flower.*	Malva *ſylveſtris,* L. S. P.
Manna.	
Marrubium album. White hoarhound, *the herb.*	Marrubium *vulgare,* L. S. P.
Marum ſyriacum, *the herb.*	Teucrium *Marum,* L. S. P.
Maſtiche. Maſtich, *the reſin.*	Piſtacia *Lentiſcus,* L. S. P.
Mel. Honey.	
Meliſſa. Balm, *the herb.*	Meliſſa *officinalis,* L. S. P.
Mentha piperitis. Peppermint, *the herb.*	Mentha *piperita,* L. S. P.
ſativa.	Mentha *ſpicata.*

Mint,

Mint, *the herb.*	Hudſoni Flora Anglica.
Mezereum, *the bark of the root.*	Daphne *Mezereum*, L. S. P.
Millepeda. Milleped.	Oniſcus *Aſellus*, L. S. P.
Morum. Mulberry, *the fruit.*	Morus *nigra*, L. S. P.
Moſchus. Muſk.	
Myrrha, *a gum-reſin.*	

N.

Naſturtium aquaticum. Water-creſs, *the freſh herb.*	Siſymbrium *Naſturtium aquaticum*, L. S. P.
Nicotiana. Tobacco, *the leaf.*	Nicotiana *Tabacum*, L. S. P.
Nitrum.	Kali nitratum.
Nux moſchata. Nutmeg, *the eſſential oil, the expreſſed oil*	Myriſtica *Moſchata*, Acta Holmienſia.

commonly called oil of mace, *and mace*.

O.

Olibanum, *a gum-reſin.*	Juniperus *lyçia*, L. S. P.
Oliva.	Olea *europæa*, L. S. P.
Olive, *the oil.*	
Opium.*	
Opopanax, *a gum-reſin.*	Paſtinaca *Opopanax*, L. S. P.
Origanum, *the herb.*	Origanum *vulgare*, L. S. P.
Ovum.	Ovum gallinaceum.
Egg.	

Papaver

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* There has been no true botanical deſcription of the ſpecies of poppy from which opium is made in Arabia. The moſt judicious of thoſe who have obſerved the cultivation of opium of my acquaintance differ very much in opinion from Linnè, who probably never ſaw the plant. It is ſingular however that the College ſhould not have followed the common opinion of authors. It is a mark of their care not to miſlead. There has no writer given any tolerable account of the preparation of opium from the poppy.

P.

Papaver album. White poppy, *the head.*[*]	Papaver *ſomniferum*, L. S. P.
erraticum. Corn poppy, *the flower.*	*Rhœas*, L. S. P.
Pareira brava, *the root.*	Ciſſampelos *pareira*, L. S. P.
Parietaria, *the herb.*	Parietaria *officinalis*, L. S. P.
Pentaphyllum, *the root*,	Potentilla *reptans*, L. S. P.
Peruvianus cortex. Peruvian Bark.	Cinchona *officinalis*, L. S. P.
Petroleum,	Bitumen *Petroleum*, L. S. N.
Petroſelinum, *the root, the ſeed.*	Apium *Petroſelinum*, L. S. P.
Pimento, *the berry.*	Myrtus *Pimenta*, L. S. P.

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[*] *Quandoque dormitat bonus Homerus!* It ſhould have been the capſule. Caput is claſſical.

Piper Indicum. Cayenne pepper, *the fruit, or rather the capſule.*	Capſicum *annuum*, L. S. P.
longum. Long pepper, *the fruit.*	Piper *longum*, L. S. P.
nigrum. Black pepper, *the berry.*	Piper *nigrum*, L. S. P.
Pix Burgundica.* Burgundy pitch.	
liquida. Tar.	
Plumbum. Lead.	
Ceruſſa. Ceruſſe.	
Lithargyrus. Litharge.	
Minium.	

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* This is probably a mixture of different materials.

Prunum Gallicum.	Prunus *domeſtica*,
Prunes.	L. S. P.
ſylveſtre.	Prunus *ſpinoſa*,
Sloe.	L. S. P.
Pulegium.	Mentha *Pulegium*,
Pennyroyal, *the herb, the flower.*	L. S. P.

Q.

Quaſſia, *the wood, the bark, the root.*	Quaſſia *amara*,
	L. S. P.
Quercus.	Quercus *Robur*,
Oak, *the bark,*	L. S. P.

R.

Raphanus ruſticanus.	Cochlearia *Armoracia*,
Horſe-radiſh, *the root.*	L. S. P.
Rhabarbarum.	Rheum *palmatum*,
Rhubarb, *the root.*[*]	L. S. P.

Ribes

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[*] The College ought to have left the ſynonym undetermined; for the Tartars, although they principally take the rheum palmatum becauſe its roots are large, yet frequently gather other ſpecies. And it is moſt probable that

Ribes nigrum. Black currant, *the fruit,*	Ribes *nigrum,* L. S. P.
rubrum. Red currant, *the fruit.*	*rubrum,* L. S. P.
Ricinus, *the ſeed.*	Ricinus *communis,*
Roſa damaſcena. Damaſk roſe, *the flower leaf.*	Roſa *centifolia,* L. S. P.
rubra. Red roſe, *the flower leaf,*	Roſa *Gallica,* L. S. P.
Roſmarinus. Roſemary, *the top, the flower.*	Roſmarinus *officinalis,* L. S. P.
Rubia. Madder, *the root.*	Rubia *tinctorum,* L. S. P.
Rubus idæus. Raſpberry, *the fruit.*	Rubus *idæus,* L. S. P.

Ruta.

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that the rheum palmatum is not the beſt, as there is a quantity ſelected for the uſe of the Imperial family of Ruſſia, which is heavier, more compact, and leſs yellow than the roots which have been produced from the ſeeds of the rheum palmatum brought over by Dr. Mouncey.

Ruta. Rue, *the herb.*	Ruta *graveolens*, L. S. P.

S.

Sabina. Savin, *the leaf.*	Juniperus *Sabina*, L. S. P.
Saccharum non purificatum. Muſcavada ſugar.	
purificatum. Double-refined ſugar.	Saccharum bis coctum.
Sagapenum, *a gum-reſin.*	
Sal amarus. Bitter or Epſom ſalt.	Magneſia vitriolata.
Sal ammoniacus. Sal ammoniac.	Ammonia muriata.
Sal muriaticus. Common ſalt.	Natron muriatum.
Salvia. Sage, *the leaf.*	Salvia *officinalis*, L. S. P.

Sambucus. Elder, *the interior bark,*[*] *the flower, and the berry.*	Sambucus *nigra*, L. S. P.
Sanguis draconis. Dragon's blood, *a reſin.*	
Santalum rubrum. Red Sanders, *the wood.*	Pterocarpus *Santolinus*, L. Suppl. P.
Santonicum, *the ſeed.*	Artemiſia *Santonicum*, L. S. P.
Sapo. Soap.	Sapo ex oleo olivæ & natro confectus.
Sarcocolla, *a gum-reſin.*	
Sarſaparilla, *the root.*	Smilax *Sarſaparilla*, L. S. P.
Saſſafras, *the wood, the root, and the bark of the root.*	Laurus *Saſſafras*, L. S. P.

Scammonium.

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[*] Cortex interior is not Latin. It ought to have been liber.

Scammonium. Scammony, *a gum reſin.*	Convolvolus *Scammonia*, L. S. P.
Scilla. Squill, *the root.*	Scilla *maritima*, L. S. P.
Scordium, *the herb.*	Teucrium *Scordium*, L. S. P.
Senna, *the leaf.*	Caſſia *Senna*, L. S. P.
Seneka, *the root.*	Polygala *Senega*, L. S. P.
SerpentariaVirginiana, *the root.*	Ariſtolochia *Serpentaria*, L. S. P.
Sevum ovillum. Mutton ſuet.	
Simarouba, *the bark.*	Quaſſia *Simarouba*, L. Suppl. P.
Sinapi. Muſtard, *the ſeed.*	Sinapis *nigra*, L. S. P.
Sium, *the herb.*	Sium *nodiflorum*, L. S. P.
Spermaceti.	
Spigelia, *the root.*	Spigelia *marilandica*, L. S. N.

Spina cervina, *the berry.*	Rhamnus *catharticus*, L. S. P.
Spiritus vinoſus rectificatus. Rectified ſpirit of wine, contains 95 parts of alcohol, and 5 parts of diſtilled water in 100. Its ſpecific gravity is to that of diſtilled water as 835 to 1,000.	
Spiritus vinoſus tenuior. Weaker ſpirit of wine, contains 55 parts of alcohol, and 45 of diſtilled water in 100. Its ſpecific gravity is to that of diſtilled water as 930 to 1,000.	
Spongia. Sponge.	Spongia *officinalis*, L. S. N.

Stannum.

Stannum. Tin.	
Staphiſagria, *the ſeed.*	Delphinium *Staphiſagria,* L. S. P.
Styrax, *a reſin.*	Styrax *officinalis,* L. S. P.
Succinum. Amber.	
Sulphur.	
Sulphuris flores. Flowers of ſulphur.*	

T.

Tamarindus. Tamarind, *the fruit.*	Tamarindus *Indica,* L. S. P.
Tanacetum. Tanſey, *the flower, the herb.*	Tanacetum *vulgare,* L. S. P.
Taraxacum. Dandelion, *the root, the herb.*	Leontodon *Taraxacum,* L. S. P.

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* According to the uſual form obſerved in this Materia Medica, Sulphuris Flores ſhould have been in Italics; the properties not being altered by the ſublimation.

Terebinthina vulgaris. Common turpentine.	
Chia. Chia turpentine.	
Teſtæ oſtreorum. Oyſter-ſhells.	Oſtrea *edulis*, L. S. N.
Thus. Frankincenſe, *a reſin.*	
Tormentilla. Tormentil, *the root.*	Tormentilla *erecta*, L. S. P.
Tragacantha. Tragacanth, *a gum.*	Aſtragalus *Tragacantha*, L. S. P.
Trifolium paludoſum, *the herb.*	Menyanthes *trifoliata*, L. S. P.
Triticum. Wheat, *the flower.* *ſtarch.*	Triticum *hybernum*, L. S. P.
Tuſſilago, *the herb.*	Tuſſilago *Farfara*, L. S. P.

V.

Valeriana ſylveſtris. Wild Valerian, *the root.*	Valeriana *officinalis*, L. S. P.

Viola.	Viola *odorata*, L. S. P.
Violet, *the freſh flower*.	
Vitis.	Vitis *vinifera*, L. S. P.
The Vine.	
Uva paſſa.	
Raiſins.	
Vinum.	
Wine.	
Tartarum.	Crude tartar.
Tartar.	
Tartari cryſtalli.	Purified tartar.
Cryſtals of tartar.	
Acetum.	
Vinegar.	
Ulmus.	Ulmus *campeſtris*, L. S. P.
Elm, *the interior bark*.	
Urtica.	Urtica *dioica*, L. S. P.
The nettle, *the herb*.	
Uva urſi, *the leaf*.	Arbutus *Uva urſi*, L. S. P.

Z.

Zedoaria, *the root.*	Kaempferia *rotunda,* L. S. P.
Zincum. Zinc.	
Lapis calaminaris. Calamine.	Lapis calaminaris uſtus.
Tutty. Tutty.	
Vitriolum album. White Vitriol.	Zincum vitriolatum.
Zingiber. Ginger, *the root.*	Amomum *Zingiber.*

PRÆPARATIONES SIMPLICIORES.

EASY PREPARATIONS.

QUORUNDAM AQUA NON SOLUBILIUM PRÆPARATIO.

PREPARATIONS OF SOME SUBSTANCES WHICH ARE NOT SOLUBLE IN WATER.

THEY are to be powdered in a mortar; afterwards moiſtened with water, and levigated upon a hard ſtone which is not calcareous, till they are reduced to a very fine powder.* Dry this powder upon a maſs of chalk, covered with filtering paper, in a warm, or at leaſt dry place.

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* The beſt ſtone to levigate theſe powders upon is red granite; or, if it can be procured, granite which is perfectly white. They might be made ſtill finer by a ſecond grinding on agate or jaſper, well poliſhed.

In this way are prepared,

Antimony,

Crabs claws,

Coral,

Chalk,*

Calamine,

Amber,

Oiſter-ſhells, firſt cleared from any dirt which may adhere to them.

Tutty.

The Crabs claws ſhould be broken firſt into ſmall pieces, and waſhed with boiling water before they are levigated.†

Prepare verdigris in the ſame manner.

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* This may be procured as well from manufactories, where it is called whitening.

† I ſuppoſe the College mean before they are reduced to a fine powder in the mortar.

ADIPIS SUILLÆ SEVIQUE OVILLI PRÆPARATIO.

THE PREPARATION OF HOGS LARD AND MUTTON SUET.

Cut them into ſmall pieces, melt them in a moderate heat, then ſtrain them from the membranes.

AMMONIACI PURIFICATIO.

THE PURIFICATION OF AMMONIAC.

Boil gum ammoniac, if it looks impure, in water till it becomes ſoft, then ſqueeze it through an hempen bag, and ſet it by till the reſinous part ſubſides. Evaporate the water, and towards the end of the evaporation add the reſinous part, and mix it with the gum.

Aſa fœtida and other gum-reſins are to be purified in the ſame manner.

Any gum that melts eaſily, ſuch as galbanum, may be purified by putting it into an ox's bladder, and keeping it in warm water till it becomes ſo ſoft that it may be ſqueezed by a preſs through an hempen bag.*

CORNU CERVI USTIO.

THE BURNING OF HARTSHORN.

Burn pieces of hartſhorn till they are quite white to the heart, then reduce them to a very fine powder.

HERBARUM ET FLORUM EXSICCATIO.

THE DRYING OF HERBS AND FLOWERS.

Strew them lightly, and dry them in a gentle heat.†

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* It is much better to employ in medicine only ſuch parcels of theſe reſins and gum-reſins as are naturally pure without any preparation.

† Do it in a heat between 90° and 100° of Fahrenheit's thermometer. This degree of heat is by much the beſt, preſerving

MELLIS DESPUMATIO.

THE CLARIFICATION OF HONEY.

Melt honey in a water bath, and take off the ſcum.

MILLEPEDÆ PRÆPARATIO.

PREPARATION OF MILLEPEDES.

Put millepedes into a thin hempen bag, place them over hot weak ſpirits of wine, in a cloſe veſſel, that they may be killed and rendered brittle by the vapour.

PUL-

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preſerving even the eſſential oils more perfectly than in a leſſer.

Where many medicines or a large quantity are required to be dried, a cocle ſhould be ſet in the middle of a room, the ſmoke being conveyed to the chimney by an iron pipe. Iron ſtands ſhould be placed round the ſides of the room. The ſubſtances to be dried ſhould be ſpread in tin pans placed over one another on the ſtands, at about eight inches diſtance. The proper heat ſhould be produced by the fire in the cocle. Herbs dried in this manner retain their colour, their flavour, their taſte, and their medicinal qualities much more perfectly.

PULPARUM EXTRACTIO.

THE EXTRACTION OF PULPS.

If pulpy fruits be unripe, or ripe and dry, ſet them by in a moiſt place till they become ſoft; then ſqueeze the pulp through a hair ſieve, boil them over a moderate fire, ſtirring them frequently, till they become of a proper conſiſtence.*

Take out the pulp of caſſia, and boil it to a proper thickneſs.

Preſs out the pulps of ripe and freſh fruits through a ſieve, without boiling them.

SCILLÆ EXSICCATIO.

THE DRYING OF SQUILLS.

Take off the outer peel of the ſquill, cut it tranſverſely into thin ſlices, and dry it in a gentle heat.

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* I am informed that this method of ſoftening pulpy fruits was preferred to that of boiling them in water, from an experiment that had been made at Apothecary's Hall, which determined the Company to uſe this mode in preference.

SPONGIÆ USTIO.

THE BURNING OF SPONGE.

Cut a ſponge in pieces, beat it till it is ſeparated from the ſmall ſtones which often adhere to it, then burn it in a cloſe iron veſſel until it becomes black and brittle; and laſtly powder it very finely.

STYRACIS PURIFICATIO.

PURIFICATION OF STYRAX.

Diſſolve ſtyrax in rectified ſpirit of wine, ſtrain it, then evaporate it in a gentle heat until it becomes of a proper conſiſtence.

CONSERVÆ.

CONSERVES.

Conserve of Lujula,
Sea Wormwood,
The Red Rose,
The exterior Rind of the Seville Orange.

TAKE off the foot-ſtalks from the leaves; take the flower-leaves, before they are thoroughly expanded, out of the flower-cup, take off the yellow points; raſp the external rind of the orange with a grater, beat them in a marble mortar with a wooden peſtle, firſt the matter by itſelf, and then with three times its weight of double refined ſugar, until they are mixed.

CONSERVA ARI.

CONSERVE OF ARUM.

Take of the root of freſh arum bruiſed half a pound,
Double refined ſugar one pound and an half.

Beat them together in a mortar.

CONSERVA CYNOSBATI.

CONSERVE OF THE HIP.

Take of the pulp of freſh hips one pound,
Double refined ſugar powdered w. twenty ounces.

Mix them ſo as to form a conſerve.

CONSERVA PRUNI SYLVESTRIS.

CONSERVE OF THE SLOE.

Put the ſloes in water, then ſet them over the fire to ſoften, taking care not to allow them to burſt; when they are ſoft enough take them out, preſs out the pulp, and mix it with three times its weight of double refined ſugar, ſo as to make a conſerve.

CONSERVA SCILLÆ.

CONSERVE OF THE SQUILL.

Take freſh ſquills w. one ounce,
Double refined ſugar w. five ounces.

Beat them in a mortar into a conſerve.

Keep all conſerves, but particularly conſerve of arum and the ſquill, in cloſe veſſels.

SUCCI.

JUICES.

SUCCUS COCHLEARIÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND JUICE OF SCURVY-GRASS.

TAKE of juice of ſcurvy-graſs two pints,
beccabunga,
water-creſs, of each one pint,
Seville oranges M. twenty ounces.

Mix them; let the dregs ſubſide, and pour off the liquor clear, or ſtrain it.

SUCCUS BACCÆ SAMBUCI SPISSATUS.

INSPISSATED JUICE OF THE ELDER-BERRY.

Take of the juice of elder-berries, preſſed out and clarified, two pints.

Evaporate it in a bath of water ſaturated with common ſalt, till it is of a proper conſiſtence.*

Inſpiſſate the juice of black currants, lemons,† and hemlock gathered when the flower is juſt making its appearance, in the ſame manner.

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[*] I did not know the reaſon of the College uſing this kind of bath, and therefore tried the effects of it, and a common water bath. I found that I could not make watery fluids boil in a common water bath; but that they boiled in this, and the evaporation went on of courſe much faſter; and on trying with a thermometer, I found the heat to be encreaſed to 230° in the bath, and the ſubſtances were not rendered at all empeurymatic. I found that greater heat may be obtained by diſſolving other ſalts in the water; but how far the heat may be encreaſed without danger of burning, practice only can determine.

[†] Lemon juice ſhould be evaporated until not more than one ſixth remains.

EXTRACTA ET RESINÆ.

EXTRACTS AND RESINS.

EXTRACT of CAMOMILE,
BROOM TOPS,
GENTIAN,
LIQUORICE,
BLACK HELLEBORE,
RUE,
SAVIN.

BOIL them in diſtilled water, preſs out the liquor, ſtrain it and ſet it by till the dregs ſubſide; then evaporate them in a bath of water ſaturated with common ſalt, until they be of a conſiſtence proper for pills.

The ſame kind of baths ſhould be uſed in the preparation of all extracts, that the evaporation may be rightly performed.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF COLOCYNTHIDA.

Take of the pith of colocynthida, cut in ſmall pieces, w. ſix drachms,
of ſocotorine aloes, powdered, w. one ounce and an half,
of ſcammony powdered, w. half an ounce,
of leſſer cardamom ſeeds powdered, without the capſules, w. one drachm,
of weak ſpirit of wine one pint.

Digeſt the colocynthida in the ſpirit of wine in a gentle heat for four days; add the aloes and the ſcammony to the tincture ſqueezed out of the pith; diſtill off the ſpirit until the maſs is of a proper conſiſtence for pills, adding the powder of the cardamom ſeeds towards the end.*

ELA-

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* The ſpirit is here ordered to be diſtilled off, inſtead of being evaporated. I ſuppoſe the College can only mean

ELATERIUM.

Cut ripe wild cucumbers, ſqueeze the juice lightly out of them, paſs it through a very fine hair ſieve into a glaſs veſſel, ſet it by for ſome hours until the thicker parts ſubſide. Pour away the thinner part which floats at top, and put the reſt into a filter,* filter away the thinner parts of it. Expoſe the thicker part which remains in the filter to a gentle heat, covering it with a linen cloth until it becomes perfectly dry.

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mean by this the ſaving the ſpirit; in which caſe it will be ſufficient to carry on the diſtillation until the ſpirit be all come over. The remaining part of the evaporation may be carried on in a proper bath in open veſſels.

* The filter to be uſed on this occaſion ſhould be paper, ſuch as is commonly called blotting paper. This paper, as we have it commonly in the ſhops, is ſtained; the ſtain frequently ſpoils the colour, and ſometimes injures the ſubſtances filtered through it. Care therefore ſhould be taken to procure it unſtained.

EXTRACTUM LIGNI CAMPECHENSIS.

EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD.

Take of logwood raſped one pound.*

Boil

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* The College here and in ſeveral other caſes have preſcribed a particular quantity, when any quantity may be employed indiſcriminately. I ſuppoſe they conſidered it as the quantity convenient for a private apothecary to make at one time. They have alſo in compound medicines given the proportions by ordering particular quantities, inſtead of proportional parts, for the ſame reaſon, I ſuppoſe.

Private apothecaries, eſpecially in the country, who wiſh to ſerve their patients conſcientiouſly, cannot be too anxious to make all preparations and compoſitions of medicines themſelves. They may be judges of the ſimple medicines, and may buy only ſuch as are perfect in their kind; but there are druggiſts who keep medicines at all prices, and take care often to make ſomething ſimilar to the compound ones as cheap as they can. It is true indeed, that great care is taken at Apothecary's Hall not only to have the beſt ſimple medicines, but alſo that they ſhall be properly and ſkilfully prepared and compounded, as I know, having once been admitted to ſee their warehouſes and laboratory.

Thoſe

Boil it in a gallon and an half of water, pour off the decoction and ſet it by, repeat this four times or oftener; mix the liquors, ſtrain them, and boil them down to a proper conſiſtence.

EXTRACTUM CORTICIS PERUVIANI.

EXTRACT OF PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of Peruvian bark in groſs powder one pound.

Pour upon it a gallon and a half of water, boil it for an hour or two; pour off the liquor, which

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Thoſe apothecaries, of which one perhaps may be found in London, and one or two in the country, who conſider their own profit as the only thing they are to attend to in the adminiſtration of medicine, would do better to write for themſelves a druggiſt's bill once or twice in a year to ſhew in their ſhops, and buy nothing except mercury, jalap, arſenic, and ſome few other ſimple ſubſtances. Clay, and barks, and woods, and fruits, and ſeeds, which they can find in their neighbourhood, will ſupply their ſhops with exactly the ſame ſubſtances they buy at a cheap rate, but for ſomething however, of their druggiſts.

which will be red and pellucid when hot, but yellow and turbid when cold; repeat the operation with freſh water until the liquor remains clear. When cold mix all theſe liquors together, and evaporate them to a proper conſiſtence.

This extract ſhould be prepared in two ways; one ſoft, fit for pills, one hard and capable of being powdered.*

EXTRACTUM CORTICIS PERUVIANI CUM RESINA.

RESINOUS EXTRACT OF BARK.

Take of Peruvian bark, groſly powdered, one pound,
Rectified ſpirit of wine four pints.

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* A larger quantity of extract may be procured by theſe repeated boilings, but that will be from ſome of the ſubſtance of the bark which has no medical virtue being diſſolved. The doſe of courſe muſt be encreaſed, to have the ſame efficacy. I ſhould therefore preſume, that boiling it twice is as much as ſhould be allowed.

Digeſt them for four days, and pour off the tincture. Boil the bark which remains in ten pints of diſtilled water in an open veſſel, till it be evaporated to two pints. Strain the tincture and decoction ſeparately; evaporate the water from the decoction, and diſtill the ſpirit from the tincture, till they begin to be thick; mix them together, and evaporate till they are of a conſiſtence to form pills.

In the ſame manner ſhould be prepared
Extract of Caſcarilla,
Jalap.

EXTRACTUM SENNÆ.

EXTRACT OF SENNA.

Take of ſenna one pound,
Diſtilled water one gallon.

Boil the ſenna in the diſtilled water, after they are boiled add a little * rectified ſpirit of wine; ſtrain the liquor, and evaporate it to a proper conſiſtence.

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* A little is an indefinite term, and certainly ought not to be employed in the College's preſcription of medicines. Four ounces M. may be a proper quantity.

OPIUM PURIFICATUM.

PURIFIED OPIUM.

Take of opium, cut in ſmall pieces, one pound,

Weak ſpirit of wine twelve pints.

Digeſt them in a gentle heat, ſhaking them now and then, till the opium be diſſolved; ſtrain the ſolution through paper. Diſtill the tincture ſo prepared to a proper conſiſtence.*

Let purified opium be kept in a double form; one ſoft for making pills, the other hard that it may be powdered.

NOTE.

In making extracts, the liquor ſhould be frequently ſtirred during the evaporation, eſpecially after it begins to grow thick.

A little ſpirit of wine ſhould be mixed with all ſofter watery extracts.†

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* It would be ſufficient here to diſtill off the ſpirit and evaporate the remainder in an open veſſel.

† To prevent them from growing mouldy.

OLEA EXPRESSA.

EXPRESSED OILS.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ.

OIL OF THE ALMOND.

BEAT freſh, either ſweet or bitter, almonds in a mortar, then preſs out the oil in a cold preſs.

In the ſame manner oil is to be expreſſed from the ſeeds of Flax bruiſed,
of Ricinus, the huſk being firſt taken off,
and Muſtard-ſeed bruiſed.*

OLEA

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* Theſe oils are, I believe, never prepared by the apothecary or druggiſt, but are always bought as merchandiſe, and might have been inſerted therefore in the Materia Medica.

OLEA DISTILLATA.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OLEUM ESSENTIALE ANISI.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF ANISEED,
CARRAWAY,
LAVENDER,
PEPPER-MINT,
COMMON MINT,
ORIGANUM,
PENNY-ROYAL,
ROSEMARY,
The JUNIPER-BERRY,
SASSAFRAS-ROOT.

THESE oils are ſeparated by diſtillation in a common ſtill with a worm tub, of a proper magnitude. But to prevent burning, a ſufficient quantity of water is to be added to the ſeeds. They ſhould be digeſted with the water before the diſtillation.*

The water which diſtills over with the oil may be preſerved for uſe.

OLEUM

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* The maceration ſhould be continued for different lengths of time, as the plants, or parts of plants, are of a ſofter or firmer texture. When they are of a ſoft texture, they may be put in over night and diſtilled the next morning. When of a firmer texture, they may be macerated four and twenty or ſix and thirty hours. It is better too to dry them a little before they are put into the water, as the water being imbibed again will crack the cells containing the oil, and let it out more eaſily. Where the eſſential oil is of ſufficient value to afford it, it is better alſo to add ſalt in the diſtillation, to increaſe the heat of the boiling fluid, as eſſential oils are not ſo volatile as water.

A great deal of the oil remains ſuſpended in the water, and this mixture is called a diſtilled water; where this is not valuable itſelf, it is better to uſe it in the next diſtillation, as by that means ſo large a proportion of the oil will not be waſted in it.

In ſome plants no eſſential oil at all is procured in the firſt diſtillation. But none of theſe are enumerated by the College.

The fluid ſhould be made to run from the end of the worm into a veſſel which will let the oil fall to the bottom, if it be of greater ſpecific gravity than the water, and

OLEUM PETROLEI.

OIL OF PETROLEUM.

Diſtill petroleum in a ſand-heat.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ.

OIL OF TURPENTINE.

Take of common turpentine five pounds,
water four pints.

Diſtill the turpentine with the water in a copper ſtill.

RESINA

and riſe to the top if it be of leſs, while the bulk of the water runs off. It ſhould not be allowed to run in a ſtream down into this veſſel, but to fall upon the ſide of a funnel made flat for the purpoſe, what they call an air funnel, which ſhould be fitted to the top of the veſſel. The veſſel ſhould be filled with diſtilled water of the ſame plant, if it can be had, otherwiſe with plain diſtilled water, before the liquor begins to run into it from the worm. It ſhould hold about a quart. As ſoon as no more oil collects, either the diſtillation ſhould be ſtopped or the receiving veſſel changed.

RESINA FLAVA.

YELLOW RESIN.

Remains in the ſtill after the oil of turpentine is diſtilled off.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ RECTIFICATUM.

RECTIFIED OIL OF TURPENTINE.

Take of oil of turpentine one pound,
Water four pints.
Diſtill them.*

OLEUM ANIMALE.

ANIMAL OIL.

Take of oil of hartſhorn one pound.
Diſtill it three times.†

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* When the oil of turpentine is all come over, the diſtillation ſhould be ſtopped, leaving water enough to prevent the ſtill from burning.

† The beſt manner of diſtilling this oil is to take an iron pot, ſuch as is uſed in a ſand heat, and fit to it an earthen-

OLEUM SUCCINI RECTIFICATUM.

RECTIFIED OIL OF AMBER.

Take of oil of amber one pound.

Diſtill it three times.

OLEUM VINI.

OIL OF WINE.

Take alkohol,
vitriolic acid, of each one pint.

Mix them gradually, and diſtill them, taking care the black ſcum, which is apt to ariſe,

earthen-ware head like the upper part of a retort. The oil ſhould be put in the iron pot, and mixed with quicklime, powdered by ſlacking it in water, and afterwards heated red hot, ſo as to form a ſtiff paſte. The head ſhould be luted to the pot, and a tin receiver, ſuch as a common tea canniſter, ſhould be fitted to it, and kept moiſt with a wet cloth wrapped round it. The diſtillation ſhould then be performed with a moderate heat. This diſtillation ſhould be repeated three times; the oil which is produced at the third diſtillation ſhould be put into ariſe, does not paſs into the receiver. Separate the oily part of the diſtilled liquor from the volatile vitriolic acid. Add to the oily part a ſufficient quantity of water of pure kali, to take off the ſulphureous ſmell; then diſtill off the æther with a gentle heat. The oil of wine remains in the retort ſwimming upon the watery fluid, from which it is to be ſeparated.*

into a glaſs retort with a quart or two of water, and diſtilled as long as the oil comes over.

* Oil of wine may be alſo obtained by continuing the diſtillation in the preparation of æther after all the æther is diſtilled over. A very ſmall portion of oil of wine is thus obtained. By uſing a larger proportion of vitriolic acid, the alkohol is more perfectly decompoſed, little æther is produced, and a much larger proportion of oil of wine.

At firſt ſight it might appear more proper to have brought all the proceſſes for the decompoſition of alkohol into æther, and oil of wine, together; but on more mature obſervation, I ſee it would be totally againſt the plan of the College, who have regarded nothing but ſimilarity of form. Æther, indeed, might have been regarded as an oil rather than as a ſpirit.

This proceſs ſucceeds beſt in a very thin flint glaſs retort, containing three or four times the quantity of the liquor to be diſtilled, and ſupported, or ſuſpended, over a charcoal fire, which may be removed or extinguiſhed immediately if the ſcum ſhould riſe too high. But in this caſe the operation muſt be performed where there is no danger from fire.

SALES.

SALES.

SALTS.

ACIDUM VITRIOLICUM DILUTUM.

DILUTE VITRIOLIC ACID.

TAKE of vitriolic acid, w. one ounce,
diſtilled water, w. eight ounces.

Mix them gradually.*

ACIDUM NITROSUM.

NITROUS ACID.

Take of purified nitre, w. ſixty ounces,
vitriolic acid, w. twenty-nine ounces.

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* They are ordered to be mixed gradually, leſt the heat produced ſhould break the veſſel, which muſt be glaſs, or earthen-ware. But if a thin glaſs veſſel, ſuch as a Florence flaſk, be uſed, they may be poured in and mixed at once.

Mix and diſtill them.

The ſpecific gravity of this acid is to that of diſtilled water as 1,550 to 1,000.*

ACIDUM NITROSUM DILUTUM.

DILUTE NITROUS ACID.

Take nitrous acid,
diſtilled water, of each one pound.

Mix them together.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM.

MURIATIC ACID.

Take of ſea-ſalt dried ten pounds,
vitriolic acid ſix pounds,
water ſive pounds.

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* This diſtillation is beſt performed in a glaſs retort and tubulated receiver, the tube placed downwards, and entering into a large phial, the neck of which nearly fits it. The tube ſhould reach within a quarter of an inch of the bottom of the phial, that ſo none of the vapour of the acid

Firſt mix the acid with the water, pour them upon the ſalt, and diſtill them.*

The ſpecific gravity of this acid is to that of diſtilled water as 1,170 to 1,000.

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acid may eſcape without paſſing through the liquor, after the diſtillation has gone on ſome little way. If the acid be required of a very high colour, the heat towards the end of the diſtillation ſhould be very great.

Part of the acid by a ſecond diſtillation may be obtained colourleſs. But that is of no conſequence in pharmacy.

* The cheapeſt mode of obtaining this acid is by performing the diſtillation in the following manner.

An iron pot is to be ſet in brick-work, and fitted with a flat lid, which may be ſcrewed down to it. The lid ſhould be lined on the inſide with common luting of clay and ſand, which ſhould be dried, excepting where it reſts upon the edge of the pot; it ſhould then be ſcrewed down tight. In the lid there ſhould be two holes, one an inch and an half, the other three quarters of an inch in diameter. Into the largeſt hole a tube ſhould be inſerted, and luted faſt with a lute of dry clay formed into a thick paſte with linſeed oil; this tube ſhould riſe up about ſix inches, and then be bent with an angle inclining downwards, and enter into the ſide of a veſſel ſimilar to that commonly employed for ſeparating oils from watery fluids, and called

ACETUM DISTILLATUM.

DISTILLED VINEGAR.

Take of vinegar five pints.

Diſtill

a ſeparating funnel; this ſhould be fixed ſo that there may be placed under it a veſſel containing water, the tube of the funnel paſſing ſix or eight inches down into the water. Into the other hole in the lid a tube ſhould be fitted, and luted; this tube ſhould riſe eight inches, be bent down ſix inches, and then be bent up a foot.

Before the lid is ſcrewed down upon the pot, a quantity of ſalt is to be put into the iron pot previouſly dried and decrepidated. The lid is then to be ſcrewed down, the apparatus fixed, and the ſtopper put into the funnel. Vitriolic acid is then poured into the crooked tube; as ſoon as the bent part is full, a portion will fall into the pot upon the ſalt, a quantity of vapour of the acid will come over, and combine with the water. When vapour ceaſes to come over, more vitriolic acid is to be poured in: and this is to be continued as long as freſh vitriolic acid occaſions any bubbling through the water. Then the fire is to be lighted; more vapour will come over. When vapour ceaſes to come over in a moderate heat, a little more vitriolic acid is to be poured in; if this produces more vapour, more and more is to be added as long as freſh bubbles ariſe. When no more

vapour

Diſtill it with a moderate heat, in glaſs
F 3 veſſels,

vapour is produced by the addition of vitriolic acid, the fire is to be raiſed to a red heat, and continued as long as there is any appearance of vapour coming over.

If there ſhould be the appearance of any fluid in the upright part of the larger tube which conveys the vapour, the veſſel with the water impregnated with acid is immediately to be removed, and the diſtillation ſtopped.

If during the diſtillation the water impregnating with the acid ſhould become very hot, the veſſel is to be removed, and another ſimilar one put in its place. When that is become hot, it is to be removed, and the firſt one replaced: and this ſhould be repeated until the liquor has acquired the proper ſpecific gravity.

It ſometimes happens in this operation that the vapour ſuddenly ceaſes to ariſe. If this ſhould happen, the liquor will riſe up into the firſt receiver or ſeparating funnel: to prevent it from riſing into the pot, the ſtopper of the firſt receiver is to be taken out until freſh vapour begins to be extricated, when the ſtopper ſhould be replaced.

To procure the glauber ſalt, a quantity of lime ſufficient to ſaturate any ſuperfluous acid ſhould be thrown upon the maſs remaining in the pot, and a quantity of water ſufficient to diſſolve the ſalt ſhould be applied. The whole ſhould be made to boil, then be taken out into a veſſel where the impurities may ſubſide. The clear liquor ſhould be taken off, evaporated, and cryſtallized in flat veſſels.

veſſels, as long as it comes over free from a burnt taſte.*

ACIDUM ACETOSUM.

ACETOUS ACID.

Take of verdigris groſly powdered two pounds.

Dry it very thoroughly in a ſalt-water bath; then diſtill it in a ſand heat; and rectify the acid by a ſecond diſtillation.

The ſpecific gravity of this acid is to that of diſtilled water as 1,050 to 1,000.†

SAL

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* The ſtrongeſt vinegar ſhould be employed for this purpoſe, as in that caſe what comes over at the firſt is fit for uſe. If weak vinegar be taken, not only the trouble and expence of the firſt part of the diſtillation is loſt, but the product acquires a burnt taſte as ſoon as that which comes over is worth preſerving.

A copper body with a glaſs head is the beſt apparatus for this diſtillation.

† I found upon trying this proceſs and that which was given in the ſpecimen, that the produce by the proceſs in the ſpecimen contained both fixed and volatile vitriolic acids,

SAL ET OLEUM SUCCINI.

SALT AND OIL OF AMBER.

Take of amber two pounds.

Diſtill it in a ſand heat, gradually increaſing the fire; there will ariſe up an acid liquor, an oil, and a ſalt rendered impure by a mixture of the oil.

SAL SUCCINI PURIFICATUS.

PURIFIED SALT OF AMBER.

Take of ſalt of amber half a pound,
diſtilled water one pint.

acids, and was obtained at about double the expence. The acid produced by the proceſs in the Diſpenſatory does not ſhew the leaſt mark of copper, not acquiring the ſmalleſt purple blue colour from the application of any quantity of volatile alkali.

The way to judge of the verdigris being perfectly dry, is by covering the veſſel in which it was put in the bath with any cool cover of metal or glaſs for about a minute. If any vapour condenſes on the metal or glaſs, the verdigris is not ſufficiently dry.

The diſtillation ſhould be performed in a common glaſs retort and receiver.

Boil the ſalt in the diſtilled water,* and ſet by the liquor that the ſalt may cryſtallize.

FLORES BENZOËS.

FLOWERS OF BENZOËS.

Take of powdered benzoës one pound.

Put them into an earthen pot in a ſand heat, and ſublime the flowers with a moderate heat into a paper cone fitted to the pot.

If the flowers ſhould be yellow, mix them with white clay, and ſublime them again.†

KALI

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* The ſalt is by this means rendered purer than by another proceſs, which is done by imbibing the oil from the ſalt by means of filtering paper, and ſubliming it from white clay; in which caſe a ſmall portion of the oil adheres to the ſalt, which ſome have thought rendered it a better medicine, adding the antiſpaſmodic quality of the oil, which in this preparation is not diſagreeable to the taſte or ſtomach, to the ſedative quality of the ſalt.

† It is better to ſublime them out of a retort, the neck of which is cut off near to the body.

KALI PRÆPARATUM.

PREPARED KALI.

Take of pearl-aſhes two pounds,
distilled water boiling hot three pints.

Diſſolve the kali in the diſtilled water, and ſtrain the ſolution through paper; then evaporate the liquor till a film appears upon the ſurface. Set it by for a night, that the neutral ſalts may cryſtallize. Afterwards pour off the liquor and evaporate the whole * water, frequently ſtirring it towards the end, leſt the ſalt ſhould adhere to the pot.

In the ſame manner impure kali may be purified, when it is found in the aſhes of any vegetable.

The

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* Not only the water of ſolution, but alſo the water of cryſtallization; for the cryſtals of kali contain a large portion of water. The ſalt therefore may be had in dry powder, and may ſtill contain this water. If therefore the whole water be not evaporated, the doſe will be different in the ſame weight.

The ſame ſalt may be prepared from tartar burnt until it becomes of an aſh colour.*

AQUA KALI.

WATER OF KALI.

Take of kali one pound.

Set it in a moiſt place till it becomes fluid, then ſtrain it.†

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* Kali is the common Arabic name for fixed vegetable and fixed foſſil alkali, which the Arabians could not diſtinguiſh from one another, *al* being only the article *the*. The plants from whence large quantities of alkali are produced got all the common name of *kali*, from the ſalt; as we ſhould expreſs it in Engliſh the *kali plant*. Juſt as we ſay the *camphor tree*, or as in older Engliſh, *glaſs-wort*.

Giving ſingle names to the alkalis gives great facility to the new names of compounds.

I ſuppoſe the French chemiſts have read Dean Swift's etymology, in which he proves, that all languages were derived from the Engliſh, and therefore have called fixed vegetable alkali *pot-aſſeas*.

† This ſolution differs from a ſaturated ſolution of kali in water, in that if any part of it ſhould be uncombined with gas, it will attract it from the air, ſo that the whole ſhall be ſaturated with gas.

AQUA KALI PURI.

WATER OF PURE KALI.

Take of kali four pounds,
lime ſix pounds,
diſtilled water four gallons.

Pour four pounds of the water upon the lime, let them ſtand for an hour, then put in the kali and the reſt of the water. Boil them for a quarter of an hour, let them ſtand to cool, and ſtrain the liquor. A pint of this liquor ought to weigh ſixteen ounces. If the liquor ſhould effervesſce with any acid, add more lime.

KALI PURUM.

PURE KALI.

Take water of pure * kali one gallon.

Evaporate

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* Alkalis, it is well known, are often combined with a vapour which has been called by ſome mephitic air, by others

Evaporate it to dryneſs, melt it and pour it out.*

CALX CUM KALI PURO.

LIME MIXED WITH PURE KALI.

Take of lime, w. five pounds four ounces,
water of pure kali ſixteen pints.

Boil the water of kali till three fourths of it are evaporated; moiſten the lime with water, and let it fall into a powder; then ſift it

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others fixed air, others aerial acid, and others gas, and theſe names are not any of them generally adopted. The College ſeem to have heſitated in adopting either of them, and therefore I ſuppoſe have choſen to avoid giving a compound name to the compound of kali and this vapour, and have called it *Kali præparatum.* Which however cannot poſſibly remain, if the new ſyſtem of compound names continues. The name of pure added to what uſed to be called cauſtic alkalis is certainly neceſſary, as it is now univerſally allowed that in this ſtate they are uncombined with any other ſubſtance.

* This is generally employed by the ſurgeons in London as a cauſtic, in preference to the next preparation.

it into the liquor. Keep the paſte thus formed in a ſtopped veſſel.

NATRON PRÆPARATUM.

PREPARED NATRON.

Take of barilla powdered two pounds,
diſtilled water one gallon.

Boil the barilla in four pints of the water for half an hour, and ſtrain it. Boil the part which remains in the ſtrainer with the reſt of the water, and ſtrain it. Evaporate together the liquor from both boilings to two pints, and ſet them by for eight days.* Strain this liquor again, and after a proper evaporation†, ſet the liquor by to cryſtallize. Diſſolve the cryſtals in diſtilled water, ſtrain the liquor, evaporate it, and ſet it by that freſh cryſtals may be formed.*

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* This part of the proceſs, which I thought ſuperfluous, I find on trial to be neceſſary, in order to allow a very fine black powder to ſubſide, and which would otherwiſe contaminate the ſalt.

† The College have not here ſpecified what a proper evaporation is: nor is it poſſible, becauſe different maſſes of barilla contain different proportions of natron. The quantity of evaporation is to be aſcertained by trial; to wit, by evaporating a little, letting it ſtand to cool, and when no cryſtals are formed evaporating a little more, and ſo on.

AMMONIA PRÆPARATA.†

PREPARED AMMONIA.

Take of ſal ammoniac powdered one pound, prepared chalk two pounds.

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* This ſecond cryſtallization is not only uſeful to render the cryſtals finer, but alſo to get rid of phlogiſticated alkali, which is often found in barilla.

Barilla contains a great variety of different ſubſtances. Sometimes a little neutral ſalt, which is eaſily got rid of by the cryſtals of the alkali forming themſelves fair, and large, and ſeparate. The quantity of the neutral ſalts in barilla is hardly ever conſiderable. But the operator ſhould take care not to get Alicant kelp inſtead of barilla, as it contains a large quantity of ſea-ſalt.

After the firſt cryſtallization, a freſh evaporation gives a freſh quantity of natron; but if we go on evaporating, inſtead of cryſtals a gelatinous maſs is obtained, which can only be uſed for purpoſes where any impure alkali may be employed.

† This name is quite a new one for volatile alkali. According to the College's plan of uſing compound names for

Mix them together and ſublime them.*

AQUA AMMONIÆ PURÆ.

WATER OF PURE AMMONIA.

Take of ſal ammoniac one pound,

lime

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for chemical compounds, it was neceſſary to give ſimple names to the alkalis. Names can only come from authority or uſage; the College have therefore taken the Arabic name for what uſed to be called fixed vegetable alkali, the Greek name for what uſed to be called fixed foſſil alkali, but there was no ſingle name whatever uſed by any nation for volatile alkali; it was therefore neceſſary to invent one. I have heard ſome people object to this name as not being a pretty one. But different perſons have different taſtes.

I ſhall here take an example of the difference in the compound names, if ſingle names had not been given to the alkalis. What formerly was called vitriolated tartar, is called by the College kali vitriolatum; it would have been, to have made it perfect in the other way, alkali vegetabili fixum cauſticum vitriolatum.

* This ſublimation is beſt performed in an iron pot, with an earthen-ware head entering with a large tube into a receiver made of iron tinned, which we commonly call tin.

lime two pounds,
water one gallon.

Add two pints of the water to the lime, let them ſtand together an hour; then add the ſal ammoniac and ſix pints of the water boiling hot, cover the veſſel immediately; let the liquor ſtand to cool, pour it off, and diſtill a pint with a moderate heat.*

AQUA

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* The College have given directions in this, and ſeveral other caſes, only for the preparation of the medicine, without any directions what was to be done with, or what advantage was to be made of, the ſubſtances remaining after its formation. It is not to be ſuppoſed, however, that theſe are to be thrown away, if any uſe can be made of them. In the preſent caſe a great deal of volatile alkali would be loſt.

If large quantities of aqua ammoniæ puræ ſhould be wanted, the beſt way is to pour the clear liquor into a common ſtill, waſh the earth that remains with a freſh quantity of water, and throw it likewiſe into the ſtill; repeat the waſhing two or three times. The calcareous earth is then to be thrown away. The liquor in the ſtill is to be diſtilled through a common worm into a receiver, tying a bladder round the neck of the receiver and round the end of the worm, and pricking a hole in it with a pin. Two quarts are then to be diſtilled for every pound of ſal ammoniack; the liquor diſtilled over is to be put into a

common

AQUA AMMONIÆ.

WATER OF AMMONIA.

Take of ſal ammoniac one pound,
pearl-aſh one pound and an half,
water four pints.
Diſtill two pints with a gentle heat.*

common retort, and diſtilled with a moderate heat till the quantity ordered by the College comes over; then the receiver is to be changed, aud the diſtillation continued until what comes over does not ſmell of volatile alkali. The volatile alkali procured by this ſecond diſtillation may be either uſed where a weaker ſolution is required, or it may be concentrated by another diſtillation.

Some portion of the volatile alkali will be loſt if a common receiver be uſed; which may be avoided by employing one which has a tube coming out from its ſide, and after running a little way horizontally, is bent down into water contained in a phial. But the ſaving will hardly pay the expence of the apparatus, and the breakage of the glaſſes.

There will remain in the retort a compound of muriatic acid and calcareous earth, of which no uſe is made at preſent.

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* In this preparation the ammonia is not perfectly ſaturated with gas, there being always ſome pure kali in pearl-

LIQUOR VOLATILIS, SAL, ET OLEUM CORNU CERVI.

THE VOLATILE LIQUOR, SALT, AND OIL OF HARTSHORN.

Take of hartſhorn ten pounds.

Diſtill it with a fire gradually encreaſed. A volatile liquor, a ſalt, and an oil will come over. Separate the ſalt and the oil, and diſtill the liquor three times.

Mix the ſalt with an equal weight of prepared chalk, ſublime it, and repeat the operation three times, or until the ſalt becomes white.

The

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aſh which will therefore detach part of the ammonia pura; it ſuggeſted itſelf to me that it would be better and cheaper to ſaturate water with prepared ammonia. On trying the experiment, there was very little difference in the expence; the ſmell of that produced by the College proceſs was more pungent, and could not be entirely taken off by calx muriata. I do not therefore underſtand why this preparation was preferred, eſpecially as the reſiduum is of no uſe, kali muriatum, formerly called digeſtive ſalt of ſilvius, not being now uſed in medicine.

The ſame volatile liquor, ſalt, and oil, may be procured from any part, excepting the fat, of any animal.*

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* This diſtillation is beſt performed in an iron cylindric veſſel laid horizontally in a reverberatory furnace, the two ends of the cylinder coming out at the two ſides of the furnace. One end ſhould be open, with an iron lid to fit it pretty exactly; the other ſhould be ſhut, excepting a hole near the top capable of receiving a tube two inches in diameter in the inſide. This tube ſhould paſs through a veſſel filled with water into a large tin receiver, which ought likewiſe to be immerſed in water. From this receiver a tin tube ſhould riſe, conſiſting of joints fitted into one another cloſely, and ſhould be altogether from forty to an hundred feet in length; the end of the tube may be brought into the aſh-hole of the furnace. The cylinder being filled with bones, the lid is to be luted on, the fire raiſed, and the diſtillation continued as long as any vapour comes out of the end of the tube. The lid is then to be taken off, the bones raked out, if their aſhes are wanted white, into a common grate, otherwiſe into water. The cylinder is immediately to be filled with freſh bones, the lid put on, and the diſtillation carried on in the ſame manner. This is to be repeated until it be judged that the receiver is ſufficiently full; then the operation is to be ſtopped, and when all is cool, the ſalt, liquor, and oil, is to be taken out of the receiver, the tube is

KALI VITRIOLATUM.

VITRIOLATED KALI.

Take of the ſalt which remains after the
diſtillation of nitrous acid two pounds,
diſtilled water two gallons.

Evaporate the ſuperfluous acid from the ſalt over a ſtrong open fire; then boil it for a little while in the water; ſtrain it, and ſet it by to cryſtallize.

NATRON VITRIOLATUM.

VITRIOLATED NATRON.

Take of the ſalt which remains after the
diſtillation of muriatic acid two pounds,

diſtilled

is to be taken to pieces, and the ſalt adhering to the ſides of it is to be beaten out.

The purification may be performed in glaſs veſſels.

This ſalt contains a ſmall quantity of empyreumatic oil, which has been conceived to add to its antiſpaſmodic virtues in hyſteric complaints.

diſtilled water two pints and an half.

Evaporate the ſuperfluous acid from the ſalt with a ſtrong open fire; then boil it in the water for a ſhort time, ſtrain it, and ſet it by to cryſtallize.*

NITRUM PURIFICATUM.

PURIFIED NITRE.

Take of nitre two pounds,
water four pints.

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* Glauber ſalt is not only procured in this way, but alſo in making ſal ammoniac, the proceſs for which follows.

The ammonia procured from the diſtillation of bones is ſaturated with the vitriolic acid which is left after the cryſtallization in the manufactories of copperas. The vitriolated ammonia is boiled with ſea ſalt in water, and ſet by for the glauber ſalt to cryſtallize. After the glauber ſalt is cryſtallized the water is evaporated, and the ſal ammoniac ſublimed. If the glauber ſalt ſhould be tinged with iron, it is to be boiled with a little lime, and cryſtallized over again.

Boil the nitre in the water until it is diſſolved, ſtrain the liquor, and ſet it by to cryſtallize.

KALI ACETATUM.

ACETATED KALI.

Take of kali one pound.

Boil it with a moderate fire in four or five times its weight of diſtilled vinegar. When the effervеſcence is over, add more diſtilled vinegar at different times, until the greater part of the firſt vinegar being evaporated, the freſh makes no new effervеſcence; which happens generally when about twenty pints of vinegar have been uſed: then dry it ſlowly. There is left an impure ſalt, which is to be melted with a moderate fire, then diſſolve it in water, and ſtrain it through paper. If the melting be properly performed, the ſtrained liquor will be colourleſs, otherwiſe of a brown colour. Laſtly, evaporate this liquor out of a ſhallow glaſs veſſel, ſtirring the ſalt as it concretes, that it may dry the ſooner. It ſhould be kept in a ſtopped veſſel. The ſalt ought to be very white, and perfectly ſoluble both in water and alkohol without leaving any dregs. If the ſalt, although it be white, ſhould let fall any ſediment when diſſolved in alkohol, its ſolution in alkohol is to be ſtrained and dried again.*

AQUA AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ.

WATER OF ACETATED AMMONIA.

Take of ammonia two ounces,
distilled vinegar four pints, or as much as is neceſſary to ſaturate the ammonia.†

Mix them together.

KALI TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED KALI.

Take of kali one pound,

cryſtals

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* This ſalt ſome time ago was eſteemed a powerful diuretic. It has by no means maintained its reputation.

† This ſalt being of nearly equal volatility with water is with difficulty procured in its ſolid form.

cryſtals of tartar three pounds,
diſtilled water boiling hot one gallon.

Diſſolve the kali in the water, and throw in gradually the cryſtals of tartar powdered. Let the liquor cool, and ſtrain it through paper; evaporate part of the water, and ſet it by to cryſtallize.

NATRON TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED NATRON.

Take of natron, w. twenty ounces,
cryſtals of tartar powdered two pounds,
diſtilled water boiling hot ten pints.

Diſſolve the natron in the water, and add gradually the cryſtals of tartar; ſtrain the liquor through paper, evaporate and ſet it by to cryſtallize.*

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* Both theſe ſalts, eſpecially tartariſed natron, are much fairer, if the ſaturation is made in the cold either in glaſs or earthen-ware veſſels. But it requires a long digeſtion,

ALUMINIS PURIFICATIO.

PURIFIED ALUM.

Take of alum one pound,
chalk, w. one drachm,
diſtilled water one pint.

Boil them a little, ſtrain them, and ſet them by to cryſtallize.*

ALUMEN USTUM.

BURNT ALUM.

Take of alum half a pound.

Burn it in a cloſe veſſel as long as it continues to bubble.†

If

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geſtion, and that they ſhould be ſtirred every now and then during the digeſtion.

* There is a ſmall quantity of ſuperfluous vitriolic acid adheres to alum, which renders it unfit for lotions in ſeveral caſes; this acid is removed by the chalk.

† Many chemical authors uſe the words *uſtulatio*, and *uro*, to expreſs any decompoſition made by heat in open veſſels,

If the cryſtals of ſalts have any impurities adhering to them, they are firſt to be waſhed with the liquor left after the cryſtallization, and afterwards with a little diſtilled water, or rectified ſpirit of wine.

When any ſalt is cryſtallized out of any liquor, pour the liquor off, and ſtrain it if neceſſary. Evaporate part of the liquor, and ſet it by until freſh cryſtals are formed; and repeat this as long as pure cryſtals can be procured.*

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veſſels, when part of the ſubſtance is thrown off in vapour. This ſenſe of the word however by no means accords with our common idea of burning in Engliſh. In this operation the water of cryſtallization is evaporated from the alum.

* To obtain fine cryſtals, a large quantity of the materials ſhould be ſet to cryſtallize at once, the evaporation ſhould be only carried on ſo far as to allow a ſmall quantity to cryſtallize at once, and the liquor ſhould be ſuffered to cool very ſlowly.

MAGNESIA.

MAGNESIA ALBA.

WHITE MAGNESIA.

TAKE bitter ſalt,
kali, of each two pounds,
diſtilled water boiling hot twenty pints.

Diſſolve the bitter ſalt in ten pints of water, and the kali in the other ten pints; ſtrain them through paper ſeparately, and mix them together. Boil the liquor for a ſhort time, and ſtrain it through linen while it is yet hot; the magneſia will remain on the linen ſtrainer; free it from the vitriolated kali by frequently waſhing it with diſtilled water.

MAGNESIA USTA.

BURNT MAGNESIA.

Take of white magneſia, w. four ounces.

Expoſe it to a ſtrong fire for two hours. After it cools, keep it in a ſtopped glaſs veſſel.*

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* By this operation the gas is thrown off from the magneſia, with a view of avoiding flatulency when it is exhibited. But this is rather a refinement in ſpeculation than in practice, the gaſtric juices taking up the gas immediately.

If pure kali be employed in the precipitation of magneſia, the ſame intention will be fulfilled.

PRÆPARATA E SULPHURE.

PREPARATIONS OF SULPHUR.

FLORES SULPHURES LOTI.

WASHED FLOWERS OF SULPHUR.

TAKE of flowers of ſulphur one pound,
distilled water four pints.

Boil the flowers of ſulphur for a little in the water, pour off this water, and waſh away the acid with cold water; then dry the flowers.

KALI SULPHURATUM.

SULPHURATED KALI.

Take of flowers of ſulphur, w. one ounce,
kali, w. five ounces.

Melt the ſulphur with a moderate fire, mix in the ſalt, and continue to ſtir them briſkly until they unite.*

OLEUM SULPHURATUM,
ET
PETROLEUM SULPHURATUM.

SULPHURATED OIL,
AND
SULPHURATED PETROLEUM.

Take of flowers of ſulphur, w. four ounces,
olive oil, w. ſixteen ounces.

Boil them together in a pot ſlightly covered until they unite.

In the ſame manner make ſulphurated petroleum.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM.

PRECIPITATED SULPHUR.

Take of ſulphurated kali ſix ounces,
diſtilled

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* When the kali has begun to unite with the ſulphur, the heat muſt be gradually encreaſed ſo as to keep the whole fluid.

diſtilled water one pound and an half,

dilute vitriolic acid a ſufficient quantity.

Boil the ſulphurated kali in the diſtilled water until it is diſſolved. Strain the liquor through paper, and pour in the vitriolic acid. Waſh the precipitated powder with water repeatedly, until it becomes inſipid.

PRÆPARATA EX ANTIMONIO.

PREPARATIONS OF ANTIMONY.

ANTIMONIUM CALCINATUM.

CALCINED ANTIMONY.

TAKE of antimony powdered, w. eight ounces,
nitre powdered two pounds.

Mix them, and throw them by a little at a time into a red hot crucible; burn the white ſubſtance left after the deflagration about half an hour, when it is cold powder it, then waſh it with diſtilled water.*

CROCUS

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* This calx of antimony rarely produces any effect, and has been employed principally by practitioners who were afraid of uſing an active preparation of this metal, and yet choſe to give antimony becauſe it was the faſhion.

CROCUS ANTIMONII.

CROCUS OF ANTIMONY.

Take antimony powdered,
nitre powdered, of each one pound,
common ſalt, w. one ounce.

Mix them, and throw them by a little at a time into a red hot crucible, then encreaſe the heat until the whole is melted; pour them out, and after they are cold ſeparate the ſcoriæ.*

ANTIMONIUM MURIATUM.

MURIATED ANTIMONY.

Take crocus of antimony in powder,
vitriolic acid, of each one pound,
common ſalt dried two pounds.

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* They ſhould be poured out into an iron inverted cone.

The effect of this proceſs is to deſtroy part of the ſulphur of the antimony, and leave the regulus combined with a ſmaller proportion of ſulphur.

Put the vitriolic acid into a retort, mix the ſalt and the crocus together, put them into the retort by a little at a time; diſtill them in a ſand heat. Let the diſtilled matter ſtand in an open veſſel for ſome days, and pour off the liquid part from the dregs.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS.

ANTIMONIAL POWDER.

Take antimony groſly powdered,
hartſhorn raſped, of each two pounds.

Mix them, and throw them into a broad iron pot red hot; ſtir them conſtantly until they become of an aſh colour. Powder the maſs when it is cold, and put it into a coated crucible, lute into it another crucible inverted; there muſt be a ſmall hole in the bottom of the inverted crucible. Put it into the fire, and heat it gradually until it becomes red hot; keep it in this degree of heat for two hours.

When it has ſtood to be cold, take the maſs out of the crucible, and powder it finely.*

SULPHUR ANTIMONII PRÆCIPITATUM.

PRECIPITATED SULPHUR OF ANTIMONY.

Take of antimony in powder two pounds,
water of pure kali four pints,
diſtilled water three pints.

Mix them together, and boil them with a moderate fire for three hours, ſtirring them conſtantly, and adding the diſtilled water as it is found neceſſary. Strain the liquor while hot through a double linen cloth, and pour into it by a little at a time, while it is yet warm, a ſufficient quantity of dilute vitriolic acid

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* This is ſuppoſed to be the preparation known under the name of Dr. James's Powder.

acid to precipitate the ſulphur. Waſh off the vitriolated kali with warm water.*

ANTIMONIUM TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED ANTIMONY.

Take of crocus of antimony in powder one pound and an half,
crystals of tartar two pounds,
diſtilled water two gallons.

Boil them in a glaſs veſſel about a quarter of an hour, ſtrain the liquor through paper, and ſet it by to cryſtallize.†

ANTI-

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* In this operation the regulus of antimony is precipitated in fine powder mixed with the ſulphur, but not combined with it, ſo as to leave it expoſed to be acted upon by the ſalts of the ſtomach.

Care is to be taken to ſtir the whole very perfectly together when the precipitation is finiſhed, there being different proportions of the regulus of antimony and ſulphur in the firſt and latter precipitations.

† Lately a calx of antimony formed by the decompoſition of muriated antimony has been employed to form this

ANTIMONIUM VITRIFICATUM.

VITRIFIED ANTIMONY.

Take of powdered antimony, w. four ounces.

Burn it in an earthen veſſel, encreaſing the heat ſlowly, and ſtirring it with an iron rod, until it throws off no more ſulphureous vapours. Put this powder in a crucible capable of containing a third part more. Adapt a cover to it, and put it into a fire at firſt moderate, but afterwards encreaſed until the matter melts, then pour it out. *

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this combination; ſome likewiſe have uſed glaſs of antimony. Not ſeeing any reaſon for preferring the crocus, I have made ſome enquiry into this ſubject, and have been informed that theſe three modes of preparation were made by the Committee at Apothecary's Hall, and tried at one of the Royal hoſpitals, and that this was found to be the preferable one: but the particulars I have not been able to learn.

This is the preparation of antimony which can be moſt depended upon, its only fault is the ſmallneſs of the quantity required for a doſe when exhibited as an alterative.

* It ſhould be poured out upon a ſlab.

PRÆPARATUM EX ARGENTO.

PREPARATION OF SILVER.

ARGENTUM NITRATUM.

NITRATED SILVER.

TAKE of ſilver, w. one ounce,
dilute nitrous acid, M. four ounces.

Diſſolve the ſilver in the acid in a glaſs veſſel upon warm ſand; then encreaſe the heat gently, and evaporate it to dryneſs. Melt the maſs in a crucible, taking care that the heat be not encreaſed to a greater degree than is neceſſary, and pour it out into proper moulds.*

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* Pure ſilver ſhould be employed for this operation. If the ſilver the operator has be not pure, the beſt way is to precipitate it from the ſolution by means of copper, to take it out as ſoon as it is precipitated, waſh it firſt with water, then with a little water of ammonia, and it will then be fit for the operation.

PRÆPARATA E FERRO.

PREPARATIONS OF IRON.

FERRUM AMMONIACALE.

AMMONIACAL IRON.

TAKE of iron filings one pound,
ſal ammoniac two pounds.

Mix them, and ſublime them. Rub the ſublimate and the part which has not riſen together, until they be thoroughly mixed, and ſublime them a ſecond time.*

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* In this operation part of the ſal ammoniac is decompoſed, the ammonia coming over pure, which may be condenſed and preſerved if the ſublimation is performed in a retort to which is adapted a receiver containing water. Part of the iron of courſe is united with the muriatic acid. This compound, however, does not riſe, the ſublimate conſiſts of iron combined with a part of the ſal ammoniac which is not decompoſed.

FERRI RUBIGO.

RUST OF IRON.

Take of iron filings one pound.

Expoſe them to the air, and keep them moiſt with water until they ruſt; then rub them in an iron mortar, pour on diſtilled water, and when the groſſer parts have ſubſided, pour off the water with the fine powder ſuſpended in it into another veſſel. The remaining part, which cannot be rubbed to fine powder eaſily, is to be again expoſed to the air and moiſture to ruſt: it is then to be rubbed and waſhed in the ſame manner. When the fine powder has ſubſided, pour off the water and dry it.

The College have omitted the ſolution of this ſalt in ſpirits, which was called tincture of flowers of ſteel, and thought by many practitioners one of the beſt preparations of iron, as it is more capable of being diffuſed and ſuſpended in a large proportion of water than any other of them, and may therefore be given with ſimilar effects to thoſe of chalybeate mineral waters.

FERRUM TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED IRON.

Take of iron filings one pound,
powdered cryſtals of tartar two pounds.

Mix them with diſtilled water into a thick maſs, expoſe them to the air in a broad earthen veſſel for eight days: then dry the maſs in a ſand heat, and powder it very finely.

FERRUM VITRIOLATUM.

VITRIOLATED IRON.

Take iron filings,
vitriolic acid, of each, w. eight ounces,
diſtilled water three pints.

Mix them in a glaſs veſſel, and when they have ceaſed to emit bubbles, let them ſtand for ſome time upon warm ſand; then pour off the liquor, and ſtrain it through paper, make a proper evaporation, and ſet it by to cryſtallize.*

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* The iron filings ſhould be very pure and carefully ſeparated from copper or braſs, or any other metal, by the magnet; and the purity ſhould be aſcertained by digeſting a few of them in a little water of ammonia. Otherwiſe this preparation will have no advantage over common green vitriol cryſtallized.

It is better not to ſaturate the vitriolic acid quite perfectly, as a little ſuperfluous acid prevents the ſalt from decompoſing ſo readily as it is otherwiſe apt to do.

PRÆPARATA EX HYDRARGYRO.

PREPARATIONS OF QUICKSILVER.

HYDRARGYRUS PURIFICATUS.

PURIFIED QUICKSILVER.

Take quickſilver,
iron filings, of each four pounds.

Rub them together, and diſtill them out of an iron veſſel.*

HYDRAR-

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* Quickſilver may commonly be had in the ſhops very pure, ſo that this operation is ſeldom neceſſary, only when after it has been ſqueezed through leather its ſurface ſoon loſes its luſtre.

To render quickſilver extremely pure, muriated mercury ſhould be rubbed with an equal quantity of kali, and a little charcoal powdered, and then diſtilled in glaſs veſſels.

HYDRARGYRUS ACETATUS.

ACETATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified quickſilver one pound,
dilute nitrous acid two pounds,
water of kali a ſufficient quantity.

Diſſolve the quickſilver in the acid in a glaſs veſſel with a ſand heat, then pour in the water of kali by a little at a time, until the calx of the quickſilver is precipitated. Waſh the calx with a great deal of diſtilled water, and dry it with a gentle heat.

Take of the calx of quickſilver thus made one pound,
acetous acid a ſufficient quantity to diſſolve the calx.

Mix them in a glaſs veſſel, and when the quickſilver is diſſolved, ſtrain the liquor through paper, then evaporate till a film covers the ſurface of it, and ſet it by to cryſtallize. Keep the cryſtals in a ſtopped veſſel.

HYDRAR-

HYDRARGYRUS CALCINATUS.

CALCINED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified quickſilver one pound.

Expoſe the quickſilver to a heat of about 600° in a glaſs bolt-head with a flattiſh bottom, until it concretes into a red powder.

HYDRARGYRUS CUM CRETA.

QUICKSILVER WITH CHALK.

Take of purified quickſilver, w. three ounces,
powdered chalk, w. five ounces.

Rub them together until the globules diſappear.*

HYDRAR-

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* Quickſilver may be rubbed in this manner into very fine particles, but it is not at all altered by or combined with the chalk, as is evident from our being able to diſſolve away the chalk by muriated acid, and leave the quickſilver behind apparently in a very fine powder; but if this apparent

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS.

MURIATED QUICKSILVER.

Take purified quickſilver,
vitriolic acid, of each two pounds,
common ſalt thoroughly dry three
pounds and an half.

Mix the acid with the quickſilver in a glaſs veſſel, and boil them in a ſand heat till the maſs is thoroughly dry. Mix it when it is cold with the common ſalt in a glaſs veſſel, then ſublime it in a glaſs cucurbit with a fire gradually encreaſed. Laſtly, ſeparate the ſublimed matter from the ſcoriæ.*

CALOMELAS.

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apparent powder be rubbed in a glaſs mortar, the ſmall globules will again unite.

Quickſilver divided by rubbing it with a dry powder of any kind very rarely has any effect.

* This ſublimation requires a deep pot for the ſand heat, and to be ſo ſet that the fire may play round it to a conſiderable height, otherwiſe the ſublimate is with great difficulty ſeparated from the ſcoriæ.

CALOMELAS.

CALOMEL.

Take of muriated quickſilver one pound,
purified quickſilver, w. nine ounces.

Rub them together till the globules diſappear, and ſublime them; rub the whole maſs and ſublime it again; in the ſame manner repeat the operation ſo that there ſhall be four ſublimations in all. Afterwards powder the ſublimate very finely, and waſh it with boiling diſtilled water.

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS MITIS.

MILD MURIATED QUICKSILVER.

Take purified quickſilver,
dilute nitrous acid, of each half a pound.

Mix

A glaſs head ſhould be put on the top of the cucurbit to catch the vapour which riſes higher than the ſublimate, by this means a quantity of quickſilver will be ſaved.

The old operation appears a very inelegant one, but is ſtill thought by ſome operators the cheapeſt.

Mix them in a glaſs veſſel, and ſet them by till the quickſilver is diſſolved. Heat them till the ſalt is diſſolved. Pour the hot liquor into a glaſs veſſel, into which there has firſt been put another hot liquor, conſiſting of

Common ſalt, w. four ounces,
Diſtilled water eight pints.

When a white powder has fallen to the bottom of the veſſel, pour off the clear liquor, and waſh the powder with hot water frequently until it is inſipid. Lay the powder upon filtering paper, and dry it with a gentle heat.*

HYDRAR-

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* The College obſerve in the Index, that this is a preparation which, although it was contained in former editions of the Diſpenſatory, was rejected in the laſt. Mr. Scheele ſuppoſed he had invented a new and eaſier method of forming and powdering calomel. This preparation and the former, however, are by no means the ſame, this being apter to act on the ſtomach and inteſtines. It would ſeem moſt probable that all the ſaline preparations of quickſilver are converted in the blood-veſſels into muriated quickſilver, by the ſea ſalt and ſal ammoniac which is found in the blood. Vitriolated, nitrated, and acetated quickſilver, are converted partly into muriated and

HYDRARGYRUS NITRATUS RUBER.

RED NITRATED QUICKSILVER.

Take purified quickſilver,
nitrous acid, of each one pound,
muriatic acid, w. one drachm.

Mix them in a glaſs veſſel, and diſſolve the quickſilver in a ſand heat; then increaſe the heat until the matter is converted into red cryſtals.*

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and partly into mild muriated quickſilver, as ſoon as they are touched by either of theſe ſalts; and calomel and mild muriated quickſilver are both of them totally convertible into muriated quickſilver by ſal ammoniac. The difference therefore of the action of theſe preparations one might expect to be entirely in the ſtomach and inteſtines. However, this is but conjecture; and indeed no conſequences ſhould be drawn from chemical philoſophy into the method of preparation, or method of action of medicines, unleſs confirmed by experience in diſeaſes themſelves; for the very ſlighteſt alteration in the manner of preparing a chemical ſubſtance will very frequently alter ſome property on which its medicinal effects may depend.

* The ſmall quantity of muriatic acid renders the cryſtals larger and fairer.

CALX HYDRARGYRI ALBA.

WHITE CALX OF QUICKSILVER.

Take muriated quickſilver,
ſal ammoniac,
water of kali, of each half a pound.

Diſſolve firſt the ſal ammoniac, and afterwards the muriated quickſilver in the ſame diſtilled water, then add the water of kali. Waſh the precipitated powder until it be taſteleſs.

HYDRARGYRUS CUM SULPHURE.

QUICKSILVER WITH SULPHUR.

Take purified quickſilver,

flowers

Some portion of the nitrous acid is driven off by the heat, and a little yellowiſh matter ſublimes into the upper part of the veſſel, containing a conſiderable quantity of quickſilver.

Quickſilver may be obtained from the waſte part in all theſe operations by diſtilling it with iron filings, or either of the fixed alkalis and a little charcoal powdered.

flowers of ſulphur, of each one
pound.

Rub them together till the globules diſappear.*

HYDRARGYRUS SULPHURATUS RUBER.

RED SULPHURATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified quickſilver, w. forty
ounces,
ſulphur, w. eight ounces.

Melt the ſulphur and mix in the quickſilver.

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[*] This preparation was formerly called Æthiop's mineral. This name has alſo been given to a ſubſtance formed by melting ſulphur and pouring quickſilver into it, ſtirring them till the quickſilver be combined with the ſulphur. When they are only rubbed together, the quickſilver is in very fine globules, which are mixed with the ſulphur in a fine powder, but each of them retains its properties. The ſulphur acts as a mild laxative, the quickſilver has rarely any effect; it has however ſometimes. When they are combined by melting together, the ſulphur loſes its laxative quality if the proportions be perfect, and the quickſilver is defended by it ſo as never to produce any effect.

ſilver. If the mixture ſhould catch fire, extinguiſh it by covering the veſſel. Powder the maſs thus formed, and ſublime it.*

HYDRARGYRUS VITRIOLATUS.

VITRIOLATED QUICKSILVER.

Take purified quickſilver,
vitriolic acid, of each one pound.

Mix them in a glaſs veſſel, and heat them gradually till they unite in a white maſs, which is to be entirely dried by a ſtrong fire. This maſs is to be waſhed with a large quantity of warm diſtilled water, which renders it of a yellow colour, and breaks it down into a fine powder. Rub this powder carefully with the water in a glaſs mortar. After the powder has ſubſided, pour off the water, and add freſh diſtilled water; do this repeatedly until the powder has no longer any taſte.†

PRÆPARATA

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* This compound is now generally conſidered as having no effect, excepting in fumigation.

† There is a conſiderable quantity of quickſilver in the waſhings which may be ſaved.

PRÆPARATA E PLUMBO.

PREPARATIONS OF LEAD.

CERUSSA ACETATA.

ACETATED CERUSSE.

TAKE of ceruſſe one pound,
diſtilled vinegar one gallon and an half.

Boil the ceruſſe with the vinegar until the acid be ſaturated, then ſtrain it through paper, and after a proper evaporation ſet it by to cryſtallize.

AQUA LITHARGYRI ACETATI.

WATER OF ACETATED LITHARGE.

Take of litharge, w. two pounds four ounces,
diſtilled vinegar one gallon.

Mix

Mix them, and boil them down to ſix pints, conſtantly ſtirring them, and ſet them by. After the dregs have ſubſided ſtrain the liquor.*

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* This ſalt and the former would ſeem at firſt ſight the ſame; but in making them I found them differ very much in their chemical properties. Whether they differ in their medicinal I am not informed.

The water of acetated litharge has been introduced into practice ſome time ago under the name of Goulard's waſh for external applications. The uncertainty of its doſe ariſing from the different ſtrengths of the diſtilled vinegar ſhould prevent it from being uſed internally; as, if lead is ever to be employed internally, we ſhould be anxious to determine the doſe accurately.

PRÆPARATUM E STANNO.

PREPARATION OF TIN.

STANNUM PULVERATUM.

POWDERED TIN.

TAKE of tin ſix pounds.

Melt it in an iron veſſel, and ſtir it with an iron rod until a powder is formed and ſwims on the top. Take off this powder as it forms, let it ſtand to cool, and paſs it through a ſieve.

PRÆPARATA E ZINCO.

PREPARATIONS OF ZINC.

ZINCUM CALCINATUM.

CALCINED ZINC.

TAKE of zinc broken in pieces, w.
eight ounces.

Heat a large deep crucible placed leaning to one ſide white hot; throw in the zinc by a piece at a time, and place over the crucible another, ſo however that the air may be ſuffered to come to the hot zinc. Take the calx as it forms out of the apparatus, and paſs the white lighter part through a ſieve.*

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* This calx has been lately introduced for internal uſe being purer than cadmia or tutty, which are alſo procured by calcination by heat.

ZINCUM VITRIOLATUM.

VITRIOLATED ZINC.

Take of white vitriol one pound,
vitriolic acid, w. one drachm,
diſtilled water boiling hot three pints.

Mix them, and ſtrain them through paper, and after a proper evaporation ſet them by in a cold place to cryſtallize. *

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* White vitriol not uncommonly contains a little of ſome other metallic ſalts, as well as other impurities, which are ſeparated by this proceſs. I ſuppoſe the vitriolic acid is added, to prevent the ſalt from calcining on being diſſolved in water, as it has been obſerved in the Philoſophical Tranſactions by a member of the College, that metallic ſalts are apt to decompoſe if they be diſſolved in a large proportion of water.

AQUÆ DISTILLATÆ.

DISTILLED WATERS.*

AQUA DISTILLATA.

DISTILLED WATER.

TAKE of ſpring water ten gallons.

Diſtill over four pints, which are to be thrown away; then diſtill four gallons, which are to be preſerved in a glaſs or earthen-ware bottle ſtopped with a glaſs ſtopper.

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* Excepting the firſt, theſe diſtilled waters are mixtures of a ſmall proportion of eſſential oil with water; the oil not being combined with, but ſimply ſuſpended in water. Although they be procured in diſtilling the eſſential oils as before preſcribed, the College ſeem to have ordered them to be prepared when the eſſential oil is not required by itſelf, becauſe a ſufficient quantity of the diſtilled water would not have been procured for uſe.

For this purpoſe a much larger quantity of water in proportion to the plant ſhould be employed in the diſtillation, than where the eſſential oil is wanted ſeparately.

AQUA ANETHI.

DILL WATER.

Take of dill ſeed bruiſed one pound,
water a ſufficient quantity to prevent burning.

Diſtill over one gallon.

AQUA CINNAMOMI.

CINNAMON WATER.

Take of bark of cinnamon bruiſed one pound,
a ſufficient quantity of water to prevent burning.

Steep the cinnamon in the water for four and twenty hours, diſtill them together, drawing over one gallon.

AQUA FÆNICULI.

FENNEL WATER.

Take of the ſeeds of ſweet fennel bruiſed
one pound,
a ſufficient quantity of water to
prevent burning.

Diſtill over one gallon.

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS.

PEPPER-MINT WATER.

Take of pepper-mint thoroughly dried one
pound and an half,
a ſufficient quantity of water to
prevent burning.

Diſtill over one gallon.

AQUA MENTHÆ SATIVÆ.

COMMON MINT WATER.

Take of common mint thoroughly dried
one pound and an half,

a ſufficient quantity of water to prevent burning.

Diſtill over one gallon.

AQUA PIMENTO.

JAMAICA PEPPER WATER.

Take of Jamaica pepper half a pound,

a ſufficient quantity of water to prevent burning.

Steep the Jamaica pepper in the water for twenty-four hours, then diſtill them together, drawing over one gallon.

AQUA PULEGII.

PENNYROYAL WATER.

Take of Pennyroyal thoroughly dried one pound and an half,

a ſufficient quantity of water to prevent burning.

Diſtill over one gallon.

AQUA ROSÆ.

ROSE WATER.

Take of the freſh flower leaves of the damaſcene roſes, the yellow points being taken off, ſix pounds,
a ſufficient quantity of water to prevent burning.

Diſtill over one gallon.

We have ordered dry herbs for the diſtillation of their waters, becauſe they cannot be had all the year freſh. When freſh ones are uſed, the proportional weight ſhould be encreaſed. Whether, however, they are uſed freſh or dry, we leave it in the option of the operator to vary the proportional weight, according to the climate and weather in which the herbs grew, or were gathered.

Plants and ſeeds which have been kept more than a year, are leſs proper for the diſtillation of their waters.

To each gallon of theſe waters add, M. five ounces of weaker ſpirit of wine.

SPIRITUS

SPIRITUS DISTILLATI.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.

ALKOHOL.

TAKE of rectified ſpirit of wine one gallon,
kali hot one pound and an half,
pure kali, w. one ounce.

Mix the ſpirit of wine with the pure kali, and add of the hot kali one pound; ſhake them together, and digeſt them for twenty-four hours. Pour off the ſpirit, add to it the reſt of the kali, and diſtill it in a water-bath. Keep it in a veſſel well ſtopped.

The ſpecific gravity of alkohol is to that of diſtilled water as 815 to 1,000.*

SPIRITUS

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* I ſuppoſe the pure kali is employed to take out the eſſential oil from the ſpirit. The London Rectifiers employ it to take off the flavour of malt ſpirits.

If

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI.

SPIRIT OF VITRIOLIC ÆTHER.

Take rectified ſpirit of wine,
vitriolic acid, of each one pound.

Pour the acid by a little at a time into the ſpirit, and ſhake them till they are mixed; then diſtill the ſpirit of vitriolic æther with a moderate fire, from a retort into a tubulated receiver, the tube of which enters into another receiver, to which it is fitted, until ſulphureous vapours begin to ariſe.

ÆTHER

If it be wiſhed to have pure alkohol, the end of the worm ſhould be fitted into a receiver, by tying a bladder which has been rendered ſoft by moiſtening it, but dried as well as poſſible with a cloth, round the end of the worm in the neck of the receiver. Small holes ſhould be made with a pin through the bladder. Alkohol attracts water ſo ſtrongly from the air, that if it runs in a ſtream through it into the receiver, it will be conſiderably diluted.

The kali ſhould be heated nearly red hot, eſpecially that which is put in the ſtill; and in my opinion it would be better to diſtill the ſpirit after it is poured off from the firſt kali, and then digeſt it with the ſecond portion of kali, afterwards to pour it off and diſtill it by itſelf.

ÆTHER VITRIOLICUS.

VITRIOLIC ÆTHER.

Take of ſpirit of vitriolic æther two pounds,
water of pure kali, M. one ounce.

Skake them together, and diſtill over with a gentle heat, M. fourteen ounces.*

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* The proceſs for forming æther from alkohol and vitriolic acid has been variouſly given and reaſoned upon by different authors. What ſeems to me the beſt idea is, that alkohol conſiſts of phlogiſton, acetous acid, and water. When vitriolic acid is applied to alkohol, it unites with part of the phlogiſton, and ſets looſe part of the water, leaving the acetous acid combined with a leſs proportion of phlogiſton and water forming æther. If the exact proportion of vitriolic acid is not employed, if there be too little, or if there be water combined with the alkohol, or vitriolic acid, the alkohol is not all decompoſed; the proportion of æther is therefore leſs, and the remaining alkohol is combined with the æther, and renders part or the whole of it ſoluble in water. By the re-diſtillation as ordered in this proceſs, the æther is ſeparated from the part of the alkohol which comes over along with it, but this does not avoid the loſs of the alkohol which remains un-decompoſed.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI.

SPIRIT OF NITROUS ÆTHER.

Take of rectified ſpirit of wine two pints, nitrous acid half a pound.

Mix

un-decompoſed. In order therefore to procure the æther in its full quantity, the pure alkohol, inſtead of rectified ſpirit, ſhould be employed. Conſidering, however, that the College might have ſome reaſon for preferring a proceſs in which there is an evident loſs, I bought a ſmall quantity at Apothecary's Hall, and compared it with ſome I made with the ſame proportions of pure alkohol and acid, and found them differ only in that mine ſmelt a little more of volatile vitriolic acid, but it agreed in all other properties.

If the diſtillation be continued, oil of wine is procured in very ſmall quantity, not nearly ſufficient for the preſent conſumption, Hoffman's anodyne liquor having been more uſed lately, being recommended by the phyſician of the greateſt buſineſs in this country.

If vitriolic acid be applied in a larger proportion, it decompoſes part of the æther, uniting with the phlogiſton, and alſo detaching a part of the water, leaving the acetous acid combined with leſs phlogiſton and water, ſo forming oil of wine and very little æther; as in the proceſs given by the College for oil of wine.

In

Mix them by pouring the acid into the ſpirit, and diſtill over with a gentle heat, w. one pound ten ounces.*

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ.

SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take weak ſpirit of wine three pints,
ſal ammoniac, w. four ounces,
pearl-aſh, w. ſix ounces.

Mix

In the proceſs preſcribed by the College for making æther, if what comes over firſt in the firſt diſtillation of vitriolic æther be taken away by changing the receiver, more æther will be procured in the ſecond diſtillation.

The vitriolic acid which remains in the retort will decompoſe about half the firſt proportion of alkohol.

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* This operation ſhould be performed in a tubulated retort, and tubulated receiver, the tube going down into another receiver. The ſpirit ſhould be put into the retort, the acid poured in at once, and the tube of the retort immediately be ſhut. If the acid be put into the retort firſt, an ebullition often takes place, and occaſions the deſtruction of the whole apparatus.

Nitrous æther differs from vitriolic in the ſmell principally. It has however been conſidered as a very different medicine.

Mix them, and diſtill over with a moderate fire one pint and an half.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FOETIDUS.

FŒTID SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take weak ſpirit of wine ſix pints,
ſal ammoniac one pound,
aſa fœtida, w. four ounces,
pearl-aſh one pound and an half.

Mix them, and diſtill over with a moderate heat five pints.*

SPIRITUS ANISI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF ANISE.

Take aniſeed bruiſed,
angelica ſeed bruiſed, of each half a pound,
weak ſpirit of wine one gallon,
a ſufficient

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* There being a little cauſtic alkali in the pearl-aſh, theſe two preparations will be ſomewhat more pungent than if prepared kali had been uſed.

a ſufficient quantity of water to
prevent burning.

Diſtill over one gallon.*

SPIRITUS CARUI.

SPIRIT OF CARAWAY.

Take caraway ſeeds bruiſed half a pound,
weak ſpirit of wine one gallon,
water a ſufficient quantity to prevent burning.

Diſtill over one gallon.

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI.

SPIRIT OF CINNAMON.

Take bark of cinnamon bruiſed one pound,
weak ſpirit of wine one gallon,

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* In this and the following preſcriptions, the eſſential oils of the plants are diſſolved in the ſpirit. They were formerly called, improperly, compound or ſpirituous waters.

a ſufficient quantity of water to prevent burning.

Diſtill over one gallon.

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF JUNIPER.

Take of juniper berries bruiſed one pound,
caraway ſeeds bruiſed,
fennel ſeeds, of each, w. one ounce and an half,
weak ſpirit of wine one gallon,
a ſufficient quantity of water to prevent burning.

Diſtill over one gallon.

SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ.

SPIRIT OF LAVENDER.

Take of freſh lavender flowers one pound and an half, weak ſpirit of wine one gallon,

Diſtill over in a water bath five pints.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS.

SPIRIT OF PEPPERMINT.

Take the dried herb of peppermint one pound and an half,
weak ſpirit of wine one gallon,
a ſufficient quantity of water to prevent burning.

Diſtill over one gallon.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ SATIVÆ.

SPIRIT OF GARDEN MINT.

Take the dried herb of garden mint one pound and an half,
weak ſpirit of wine one gallon,
a ſufficient quantity of water to prevent burning.

Diſtill over one gallon.

SPIRITUS NUCIS MOSCHATÆ.

SPIRIT OF NUTMEG.

Take of nutmegs bruiſed, w. two ounces,
weak ſpirit of wine one gallon,
a ſufficient quantity of water to prevent burning.

Diſtill over one gallon.

SPIRITUS PIMENTO.

SPIRIT OF PIMENTO.

Take the bruiſed berries of pimento, w. two ounces,
weak ſpirit of wine one gallon,
a ſufficient quantity of water to prevent burning.

Diſtill over one gallon.

SPIRITUS PULEGII.

SPIRIT OF PENNYROYAL.

Take of the dry herb of Pennyroyal one pound and an half,
weak ſpirit of wine one gallon,

a ſufficient quantity of water to
prevent burning.

Diſtill over one gallon.

SPIRITUS RAPHANI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF HORSE-RADISH.

Take the freſh root of horſe-radiſh,
the exterior rind of Seville oranges
dried, of each two pounds,
of the freſh herb of garden ſcurvy-graſs four pounds,
bruiſed nutmegs, w. one ounce,
weak ſpirit of wine two gallons,
a ſufficient quantity of water to
prevent burning.

Diſtill over two gallons.

SPIRITUS RORISMARINI.

SPIRIT OF ROSEMARY.

Take of the freſh tops of roſemary one
pound and an half,
weak ſpirit of wine one gallon.

Diſtill over five pints in a water bath.

DECOCTA ET INFUSA.

DECOCTIONS AND INFUSIONS.

DECOCTUM CORNU CERVI.

DECOCTION OF HARTSHORN.

TAKE of burnt hartſhorn prepared, w. two ounces,
gum arabic, w. ſix drachms,
diſtilled water three pints.

Boil them to two pints; conſtantly ſtirring them, and ſtrain the liquor.*

DECOCTUM

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* In this preparation there is very little, if any, of the calcareous earth or phoſphorated lime diſſolved in the water, and therefore it ſhould only be ſtrained through a coarſe ſtrainer. There ſeems alſo no advantage obtained by boiling it ſo long.

DECOCTUM CORTICIS PERUVIANI.

DECOCTION OF PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of Peruvian bark powdered, w. one ounce,
diſtilled water, M. one pint and three ounces.

Boil them ten minutes in a covered veſſel, and ſtrain the liquor while it is hot.*

DECOCTUM PRO ENEMATE.

DECOCTION FOR AN ENEMA.

Take of the dry leaves of mallow, w. one ounce,
dry chamomile flowers, w. half an ounce,
water, one pint.

Boil them, and ſtrain the liquor.

DECOCTUM

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* In this decoction of bark I ſuppoſe the College mean to retain the flavour of the eſſential oil. It ſeems calculated to be employed only as a ſtrengthening remedy.

DECOCTUM PRO FOMENTO.

DECOCTION FOR FOMENTATION.

Take dry leaves of ſouthernwood,
dry tops of ſea wormwood,
dry chamomile flowers, of each, w. one ounce,
dry laurel leaves, w. half an ounce,
diſtilled water ſix pints.

Boil them a little, and ſtrain the liquor.*

DECOCTUM HELLEBORI.

DECOCTION OF HELLEBORE.

Take of hellebore root powdered, w. one ounce,
diſtilled water two pints,
rectified ſpirit of wine, w. two ounces.

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* There does not ſeem to be much reaſon for an admixture of theſe herbs in fomentation; the aſtringency in the laurel leaves, particularly, ſeems averſe to the emollient effects of a fomentation.

Boil the water with the root to one pint, let the liquor cool, ſtrain it, and add the ſpirit.

DECOCTUM HORDEI.

BARLEY WATER.

Take of pearl barley, w. two ounces,
diſtilled water four pints.

Waſh the barley clean with cold water, then boil it a little in about a pint of water, pour off this water, add the diſtilled water boiling hot, boil it down to two pints, and ſtrain the liquor.*

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF BARLEY.

Take of decoction of barley two pints,
raiſins, the ſtones being taken out,
figs

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* Boiling the barley in the firſt water coagulates it, and renders the ſolution afterwards leſs ropy and more agreeable.

figs ſliced, of each, w. two ounces,
liquorice root cut and bruiſed, w. half an ounce,
diſtilled water one pint.

Boil them to two pints, and ſtrain the liquor.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ.

DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

Take of ſarſaparilla ſliced, w. ſix ounces,
diſtilled water one gallon.

Macerate the root in the water for two hours in a heat of about 195° ; take it out of the liquor, bruiſe it, and when bruiſed, return it into the ſame liquor, and macerate it again for two hours; then boil the liquor to four pints, preſs it out, and ſtrain it.*

DECOC-

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* Sarſaparilla is one of thoſe medicines which hardly yields its efficacious parts to any menſtruum, and has therefore been exhibited in powder; particularly lately in hectic caſes. But the great bulk of its powder renders it diſagreeable;

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

Take of ſarſaparilla ſliced and bruiſed, w. ſix ounces,
bark of the root of ſaſſafras,
the wood of guaiacum raſped,
liquorice root bruiſed, of each, w. one ounce,
bark of the root of mezereon, w. three drachms,
diſtilled water ten pints.

Macerate all but the mezereon in a gentle heat for ſix hours, then boil them down to five pints, adding the bark of the mezereon root towards the end. Strain the liquor.*

DECOC-

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diſagreeable; it is on this account, I ſuppoſe, that the College have adopted this mode of trying to diſſolve it, which is nearly the ſame as the preſcription found in the Diſpenſatory of St. Thomas's hoſpital.

* I cannot underſtand the uſe of this complicated preſcription, but ſuppoſe the College muſt have left it as one of

DECOCTUM ULMI.

DECOCTION OF ELM.

Take of the interior bark of freſh elm
bruiſed, w. four ounces,
diſtilled water four pints.

Boil them down to two pints, and ſtrain the liquor.

MUCILAGO AMYLI.

MUCILAGE OF STARCH.

Take of ſtarch, w. three drachms,
diſtilled water one pint.

Rub the ſtarch, pouring in the water by a little at a time, then boil them a little.

MUCILAGO

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of thoſe which are to be thrown out in another edition. The College indeed are rather to be praiſed for throwing out ſo many abſurd mixtures, than blamed for leaving a few.

MUCILAGO ARABICI GUMMI.

MUCILAGE OF GUM ARABIC.

Take of gum arabic in powder, W. four ounces,
diſtilled water boiling hot, M. eight ounces.

Rub the gum with the water until it is diſſolved.

MUCILAGO SEMINIS CYDONII MALI.

MUCILAGE OF QUINCE SEED.

Take of quince ſeed, W. one drachm,
diſtilled water, M. eight ounces.

Boil them with a moderate fire till the water becomes thick; then ſtrain the liquor through a linen cloth.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF GENTIAN.

Take of gentian root, W. one drachm,
the exterior rind of freſh lemons, W. half an ounce,
the exterior rind of Seville oranges dried, W. one ounce and an half,
water boiling hot, M. twelve ounces.

Macerate them for an hour, and ſtrain the liquor.*

INFUSUM

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* It is a queſtion that does not ſeem to have been ſufficiently agitated, whether medicines having nearly the ſame virtues are better exhibited ſingly, or mixed together. There was among the ancients a very apparent ground on which ſuch mixtures were often made. They wanted a medicine of a peculiar degree of heat or cold, moiſture or dryneſs, which if it did not reſide in any one of the ingredients, might nevertheleſs be acquired by mixing

INFUSUM SENNÆ SIMPLEX.

SIMPLE INFUSION OF SENNA.

Take of ſenna, w. one ounce and an half,
ginger in powder, w. one drachm,

mixing them together. But this reaſon no longer exiſting, it was ſuppoſed by many that it would be better to give them always ſingly. It muſt however be obſerved, that the doſes of all medicines are limited, ſo that exhibiting a larger quantity does not produce a greater effect, but very often diminiſhes it, they becoming ſimple ſtimulants. Opium, for inſtance, is a powerful aſtringent in regard to the inteſtines; but its aſtringent power is not encreaſed by giving it in above a certain doſe, as we ſee when large doſes of it have been exhibited in tetanus and ulcers, where not only in many caſes it does not act as an aſtringent, but even ſometimes acts as a purgative. In like manner a dilute acid applied to the ſkin produces paleneſs and contraction, but if it be applied more concentrated, redneſs and heat. The ſtomach therefore cannot bear above a certain quantity of one medicine for a doſe, yet it may bear at the ſame time a doſe of another medicine having ſimilar qualities, ſo that the effect on the whole ſhall be encreaſed.

There are other reaſons for mixing medicines, ſuch as giving others which will render them more agreeable to the ſtomach, &c. which we do not here touch upon.

diſtilled water boiling hot one pint.

Macerate the ſenna and the ginger in the water for an hour in a covered veſſel; let them cool, and ſtrain the liquor.

INFUSUM SENNÆ TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED INFUSION OF SENNA.

Take of ſenna, w. one ounce and an half,
coriander ſeeds bruiſed, w. half an ounce,
cryſtals of tartar, w. two drachms,
diſtilled water one pint.

Boil the cryſtals of tartar in the water until they are diſſolved; pour the boiling hot liquor upon the ſenna and the ſeeds; let them ſtand for an hour in a covered veſſel; ſtrain the liquor when cold.

AQUA CALCIS.

LIME WATER.

Take of lime half a pound,

diſtilled water boiling hot one gallon and an half.

Mix them, and ſet them by in a covered veſſel for an hour; pour off the liquor, and preſerve it in a ſtopped veſſel.*

INFUSUM ROSÆ.

INFUSION OF THE ROSE.

Take the flower leaves of the red roſe before they are full blown, the yellow points being removed, w. half an ounce,
dilute vitriolic acid, w. three drachms,
diſtilled water boiling hot two pints and an half,
double refined ſugar, w. one ounce and an half.

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* Care muſt be taken to let the air come at the liquor as little as poſſible, as the gas which is in the air would unite with the lime, and precipitate it from the water, if it was expoſed.

Firſt pour the water upon the flower leaves in a glaſs veſſel, then add the dilute vitriolic acid, and macerate them for half an hour. Let the liquor cool, ſtrain it, and add the ſugar.

ACETUM SCILLÆ.

VINEGAR OF THE SQUILL.

Take of ſquills freſh dried one pound,
vinegar ſix pints,
weak ſpirits of wine half a pint.

Macerate the ſquills in the vinegar, in a gentle heat, in a glaſs veſſel for four and twenty hours. Squeeze out the liquor, ſet it by till the dregs ſubſide. Laſtly pour off the liquor, and add the ſpirit.*

VINA

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* Vinegar has been ſuppoſed by ſome to correct the diſpoſition in ſquills to produce ſickneſs, without hurting its other virtues; while others have ſuppoſed that it only did this by diminiſhing its virtues altogether, and I believe on better ground.

This preparation does not keep well, tincture of ſquills is therefore preferable to it.

VINA MEDICATA.

MEDICATED WINES.

VINUM ALOES.

ALOETIC WINE.

TAKE of ſocotorine aloës, w. eight ounces,
canella alba, w. two ounces,
mountain wine ſix pints,
weak ſpirits of wine two pints.

Powder the aloës and the canella alba ſeparately, then mix them together, and pour on the wine and the ſpirits. Digeſt them together for fourteen days,* ſhaking them now and then; and afterwards ſtrain them.

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* I am informed that the time of digeſtion of theſe wines was taken, but I do not know whether principally or wholly, from experiments made by the Committee of the Company of Apothecaries appointed to meet the Committee of the College.

It is not amiſs to mix clean white ſand with the powder, it prevents the aloës from ſticking together when they are moiſtened.

VINUM ANTIMONII.

ANTIMONIAL WINE.

Take glaſs of antimony in powder, w. one ounce,
mountain wine one pint and an half.

Digeſt them for twelve days, frequently ſtirring them, and ſtrain them through paper.

VINUM ANTIMONII TARTARISATI.

WINE OF TARTARISED ANTIMONY.

Take of tartariſed antimony, w. two ſcruples,
diſtilled water boiling hot, M. two ounces,
mountain wine, M. eight ounces.

Diſſolve the tartariſed antimony in the boiling diſtilled water, and add the wine.*

VINUM

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* Tartariſed antimony, formerly called emetic tartar, requires often to be exhibited in ſo ſmall a doſe as a quarter of a grain even to adults. Solutions of it have therefore been made in order for its diviſion, ſcales uſed in apothecaries ſhops being ſeldom in ſuch good order as to weigh very ſmall weights with accuracy, independent of the want of attention which ſometimes happens in their journeymen and apprentices.

Antimonial wine affords a ſolution of this or ſome other ſalt of antimony, which may be divided ſo as to give a very ſmall doſe. But the ſtrength of that medicine, depending upon the quantity of tartar or ſome other ſalt contained in the wine, is very unequal.

I was formerly acquainted with the late Dr. Huck, who afterwards took the name of Saunders, of whom I enquired the reaſon of the tartariſed antimony not being diſſolved altogether in water, or in wine. He informed me, that if it was altogether diſſolved in water it would not keep. And I have ſomewhere read in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, that all metallic ſalts diſſolved in a very large proportion of water were decompoſed if they had any ſurface expoſed to the air; and that the ſolution in wine took place with great difficulty. Therefore the tartariſed antimony was firſt diſſolved in the water, and the wine added to prevent its decompoſition. He informed me likewiſe

VINUM FERRI.

WINE OF IRON.

Take filings of iron, w. four ounces,
mountain wine four pints.

Digeſt them for a month, ſhaking them frequently, and ſtrain the liquor.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ.

IPECACUAN WINE.

Take of ipecacuan root bruiſed, w. two ounces,
mountain wine two pints.

Digeſt them for ten days, and ſtrain the liquor.

VINUM

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likewiſe that it was a criterion by which the goodneſs of the tartariſed antimony might be judged of; as, if the tartar was not ſaturated with the antimony, it would be precipitated by the wine in white powder.

This preparation has ſtood for ſome time in the Diſpenſatory of St. Thomas's Hoſpital.

VINUM RHABARBARI.

RHUBARB WINE.

Take of rhubarb ſliced, w. two ounces and
an half,
leſſer cardamom ſeeds, taken out
of the huſk and bruiſed, w. half
an ounce,
ſaffron, w. two drachms,
mountain wine two pints,
weak ſpirit of wine, M. eight
ounces.

Digeſt them for ten days, and ſtrain the liquor.*

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* I apprehend that the ſpirit is added here, and in the former caſe, to prevent the wine from fermenting. The ſaffron can only give colour.

TINCTURÆ.

TINCTURES.

TINCTURA ALOES.

TINCTURE OF ALOES.

TAKE of ſocotorine aloës powdered, w. half an ounce,
extract of liquorice, w. an ounce and an half,
diſtilled water,
weak ſpirit of wine, of each half a pint.

Digeſt them in a ſand heat, ſhaking the veſſel now and then until the extract be diſſolved, and ſtrain the liquor.

TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF ALOES.

Take of tincture of myrrh two pints,
ſaffron,
ſocotorine aloës, of each, w. three ounces,

Digeſt them for eight days, and ſtrain the liquor.

TINCTURA ASÆ FOETIDÆ.

TINCTURE OF ASA FŒTIDA.

Take of aſa fœtida, w. four ounces,
rectified ſpirit of wine two pints.

Digeſt them for ſix days in a gentle heat, and ſtrain the liquor.

TINCTURA BALSAMI PERUVIANI.

TINCTURE OF BALSAM OF PERU.

Take balſam of Peru, w. four ounces,

rectified ſpirit of wine one pint.

Digeſt them till the balſam be diſſolved.

TINCTURA BALSAMI TOLUTANI.

TINCTURE OF BALSAM OF TOLU.

Take balſam of Tolu, w. one ounce and an half,
rectified ſpirit of wine one pint.

Digeſt them till the balſam be diſſolved, and ſtrain the liquor.*

TINCTURA BENZOES COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BENZOES.

Take of benzoës, w. three ounces,
ſtrained ſtyrax, w. two ounces,
balſam of Tolu, w. one ounce,
ſocotorine

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[*] If either of theſe three tinctures be poured into water, the gums or balſams will be ſeparated, and mix with the water in very ſmall particles, forming a milky liquor; which may be exhibited immediately, and by this means equally diffuſed in the ſtomach.

ſocotorine aloës, w. half an ounce,
rectified ſpirit of wine two pints.

Digeſt them in a gentle heat for three days, and ſtrain the liquor.*

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS.

TINCTURE OF CANTHARIDIS.

Take of cantharidis bruiſed, w. two drachms,
cochineal powdered. w. half a drachm,
weak ſpirit of wine one pint and an half.

Digeſt them for eight days, and ſtrain the liquor.†

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI.

TINCTURE OF CARDAMOMS.

Take of leſſer cardamom ſeeds bruiſed, after having taken away the huſks, w. three ounces,

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* This ſeems to be one of thoſe compound medicines which the College have retained, whoſe compoſitions do not appear to be founded on any reaſonable ground.

† The cochineal can be of no uſe but to give colour, which is not wanted.

weak ſpirit of wine two pints.

Digeſt them for eight days, and ſtrain the liquor.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CARDAMOMS.

Take of leſſer cardamom ſeeds, the huſks being taken away,

caraway ſeeds,

cochineal, of each of them powdered, w. two drachms,

the bark of cinnamon bruiſed, w. half an ounce,

raiſins, the ſtones taken out, w. four ounces,

weak ſpirit of wine two pints.

Digeſt them for fourteen days, and ſtrain the liquor.*

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ.

TINCTURE OF CASCARILLA.

Take of the bark of caſcarilla powdered,
w. four ounces,
weak ſpirit of wine two pints.

Digeſt them in a gentle heat for eight days, and ſtrain the liquor.

TINCTURA CASTOREI.

TINCTURE OF CASTOR.

Take of Ruſſian caſtor, in powder, w. two ounces,

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* Mixtures of ſpices are evidently more agreeable to the ſtomach than a larger doſe of one taken ſingly; as is well known not only in medicine, but even in cookery. Sugar likewiſe renders ſpices and ſpirits more grateful to the ſtomach. We find ſuch mixtures not only in this, but in ſeveral other preſcriptions which come afterwards.

weak ſpirit of wine two pints.

Digeſt them for ten days, and ſtrain the liquor.

TINCTURA CATECHU.

TINCTURE OF CATECHU.

Take of catechu, w. three ounces,
bark of cinnamon bruiſed, w. two ounces,
weak ſpirit of wine two pints.

Digeſt them for three days, and ſtrain the liquor.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI.

TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Take of cinnamon bark bruiſed, w. one ounce and an half,
weak ſpirit of wine one pint.

Digeſt them for ten days, and ſtrain the liquor.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Take of cinnamon bark bruiſed, w. ſix drachms,
leſſer cardamom ſeeds without the huſks, w. three drachms,
long pepper,
ginger, of each powdered, w. two drachms,
weak ſpirit of wine two pints.

Digeſt them for eight days, and ſtrain the liquor.

TINCTURA COLOMBÆ.

TINCTURE OF COLOMBA.

Take of colomba root powdered, w. two ounces and an half,

weak ſpirit of wine two pints.

Digeſt them for eight days, and ſtrain the liquor.

TINCTURA CORTICIS AURANTII.

TINCTURE OF THE RIND OF ORANGES.

Take of the freſh rind of Seville oranges,
w. three ounces,
weak ſpirit of wine two pints.

Digeſt them for three days, and ſtrain the liquor.

TINCTURA CORTICIS PERUVIANI.

TINCTURE OF PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of Peruvian bark in powder, w. four ounces,
weak ſpirit of wine two pints.

Digeſt them with a gentle heat for eight days, and ſtrain the liquor.

TINCTURA CORTICIS PERUVIANI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of Peruvian bark powdered, w. two ounces,
dried rind of Seville oranges, w. one ounce and an half,
Virginian ſnake-root bruiſed, w. three drachms,
ſaffron, w. one drachm,
cochineal powdered, w. two ſcruples,
weak ſpirit of wine, M. twenty ounces.

Digeſt them for fourteen days, and ſtrain the liquor.*

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* This ſeems to me an injudicious mixture. There is certainly no ſtimulating power in cochineal; and the ſaffron, at leaſt in the doſe in which it can be exhibited here, ſeems to me to be incapable of producing any effect. Some

TINCTURA FERRI MURIATI.

MURIATED TINCTURE OF IRON.

Take of iron ruſt half a pound,
muriatic acid, three pounds,
rectified ſpirit of wine three pints.

Pour the muriatic acid on the iron ruſt in a glaſs veſſel; let them remain together for three days, ſhaking them now and then. Set them by till the dregs ſubſide, and pour off the liquor. Evaporate it to a pint, and when cold, add the ſpirit of wine.*

TINCTURA

Some have thought Virginian ſnake-root particularly adapted to Peruvian bark as a ſtimulant. But I could never find that this opinion was grounded on any accurate obſervation.

* Iron in its metallic form will readily diſſolve in muriatic acid. I conceived therefore that the College might as well employ iron filings. But as chemical theories, as has been before obſerved, are not to be admitted into medicine without trial, I made the two preparations, and found very conſiderable difference in them. Why the College made this change from their former edition, or which is the beſt medicine, I am not informed.

TINCTURA GALBANI.

TINCTURE OF GALBANUM.

Take of galbanum cut in ſmall pieces, w.
two ounces,
weak ſpirit of wine two pints.

Digeſt them with a gentle heat for eight days, and ſtrain the liquor.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

Take of gentian root, ſliced and bruiſed,
w. two ounces,
the exterior rind of Seville oranges,
w. one ounce,
leſſer cardamom ſeeds bruiſed, the
huſks being taken away, w. half
an ounce,
weak ſpirit of wine two pints.

Digeſt them for eight days, and ſtrain the liquor.

TINCTURA GUAIACI.

TINCTURE OF GUAIACUM.

Take of gum guaiacum, w. four ounces,
compound ſpirit of ammonia one pint and an half.

Digeſt them for three days, and ſtrain the liquor.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI NIGRI.

TINCTURE OF BLACK HELLEBORE.

Take of the root of black hellebore in groſs powder, w. four ounces,
cochineal powdered, w. two ſcruples,
weak ſpirit of wine two pints.

Digeſt them in a gentle heat for eight days, and ſtrain the liquor.

TINCTURA JALAPII.

TINCTURE OF JALAP.

Take root of jalap powdered, w. eight ounces,
weak ſpirit of wine two pints.

Digeſt them in a gentle heat for eight days, and ſtrain the liquor.

TINCTURA LAVENDULÆ COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF LAVENDER.

Take ſpirit of lavender three pints,
ſpirit of roſemary one pint,
bark of cinnamon bruiſed,
nutmegs bruiſed, of each, w. half an ounce,
red ſaunders, w. one ounce.

Digeſt them for ten days, and ſtrain the liquor.

TINCTURA

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ.

TINCTURE OF MYRRH.

Take of myrrh bruiſed, w. three ounces,
weak ſpirit of wine one pint and an half,
rectified ſpirit of wine half a pint.

Digeſt them in a gentle heat for eight days, and ſtrain the liquor.

TINCTURA OPII.

TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Take of hard purified opium powdered, w. ten drachms,
weak ſpirit of wine one pint.

Digeſt them for ten days, and ſtrain the liquor.*

TINCTURA

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* In the remarks which I have taken the liberty to make on this edition of the Diſpenſatory, I have avoided any compariſon of it with former editions, or with other Diſpenſatories.

TINCTURA OPII CAMPHORATA.

CAMPHORATED TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Take hard purified opium,

flowers

Diſpenſatories. But it may be neceſſary, however, to enquire into the cauſe of the alteration of a medicine ſo very much in uſe as what has commonly been called liquid laudanum, *i. e.* a ſolution of opium which has been made in wine, in ſpirits, and in mixtures of wine and ſpirits. In the laſt edition of the London Diſpenſatory it was made in wine, and two ounces of opium was ordered to a pint. In this edition there are only ten drachms to a pint. Yet on trial, I find that the ſtrength and narcotic power is nearly equal. If any thing the narcotic power of the tincture of opium is rather greater. The wine not being capable of diſſolving the quantity of opium ordered in the tinctura thebaica, the appearance of the tincture of opium is thicker, more glutinous, and apter to dry upon the mouth of the phial, which renders it difficult to pour it out by drops, which I ſuppoſe is Sydenham's reaſon for employing wine rather than any other liquor. The ſolution in wine has two inconveniencies; one is that it is apt to ferment, and by that means the opium is partly deſtroyed, and the doſe altered; wine alſo diſſolves a larger proportion of opium in heat than in cold, and alters its ſtrength in winter and ſummer.

The ſpices that were added to the thebaic tincture were not in ſufficient quantity to have any effect.

flowers of benzoës, of each, w. one drachm,
camphor, w. two ſcruples,
eſſential oil of aniſeed, w. one drachm,
weak ſpirit of wine two pints.

Digeſt them for three days.*

TINCTURA RHABARBARI.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Take of rhubarb ſliced, w. two ounces,
leſſer cardamom ſeeds bruiſed, and freed

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* It has been ſuppoſed that camphor joined to opium added to its power. But if this was the caſe, the quantity is here a great deal too ſmall to have any effect. The ſame may be ſaid of the flowers of benzoës. This mixture therefore, if it was good in principle, of which I do not know any ground, would have its purpoſes defeated by the proportions.

This preparation, as well as ſome of the others containing opium which follow, is in ſome degree calculated to be divided by meaſure or weight, half an ounce containing nearly a grain of opium.

freed from the huſks, w. half an ounce,
ſaffron, w. two drachms,
weak ſpirit of wine two pints.

Digeſt them for eight days, and ſtrain the liquor.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Take of rhubarb ſliced, w. two ounces,
ginger powdered,
ſaffron, of each, w. two drachms,
liquorice root bruiſed, w. half an ounce,
diſtilled water one pint,
weak ſpirit of wine, M. twelve ounces.

Digeſt them for fourteen days, and ſtrain the liquor.

TINCTURA

TINCTURA SABINÆ COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SAVIN.

Take of extract of ſavin, w. one ounce,
tincture of caſtor one pint,
tincture of myrrh half a pint.

Digeſt them together till the extract of ſavin is diſſolved, and ſtrain the liquor.*

TINCTURA SCILLÆ.

TINCTURE OF SQUILLS.

Take of ſquills freſh dried, w. four ounces,
weak ſpirit of wine two pints.

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* Anti-ſpaſmodics are generally diſagreeable to the ſtomach. It is much better, therefore, to mix them together, that ſo each may be taken in a ſmall quantity, and greater effect may be produced on the whole, upon a principle that has already been explained.

Digeſt them for eight days, and pour off the liquor.*

TINCTURA SENNÆ.

TINCTURE OF SENNA.

Take of ſenna one pound,
caraway ſeeds bruiſed, w. one ounce and an half,
leſſer cardamom ſeeds bruiſed, and freed from the huſks, w. half an ounce,
raiſins, the ſtones taken out, w. ſixteen ounces,
weak ſpirit of wine one gallon.

Digeſt them for fourteen days, and ſtrain the liquor.

TINCTURA

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* This ſolution of ſquills keeps better than that which is made in vinegar. I do not know whether the College have taken it from experiment; I find however that as an emetic, and probably therefore for other purpoſes, it is equally efficacious.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ.

TINCTURE OF VIRGINIAN SNAKE-ROOT.

Take of Virginian ſnake-root, w. three
ounces,
weak ſpirit of wine two pints.

Digeſt them for eight days, and ſtrain the liquor.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ.

TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Take of the root of wild valerian in groſs
powder, w. four ounces,
weak ſpirit of wine two pints.

Digeſt them in a gentle heat for eight days, and ſtrain the liquor.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ VOLATILIS.

VOLATILE TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Take of the root of wild valerian, w. four ounces,
compound ſpirit of ammonia two pints.

Digeſt them for eight days, and ſtrain the liquor.*

NOTE.

All theſe tinctures ſhould be made in ſtopped veſſels, excepting muriated tincture of iron.†

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* There being only one drachm of the valerian root in an ounce meaſure of the liquor, I cannot conceive that it can add any thing to the volatile alkali, if we even give two drachms for a doſe.

† Thoſe of them which are ordered to be made with artificial heat ſhould be corked cloſe, but not firm, that if the heat ſhould be raiſed to too great a degree, the cork may rather fly out than the bottle burſt. Thoſe which are not ordered to be made with artificial heat, but are left to the accidental heat of the atmoſphere, may be made in veſſels ſtopped cloſe with glaſs ſtoppers, or corked tight.

MISTURÆ.

MIXTURES.

MISTURA CAMPHORATA.

CAMPHORATED MIXTURE.

TAKE of camphor, w. one drachm,
rectified ſpirit of wine ten drops,
double-refined ſugar, w. half an ounce,
diſtilled water boiling hot one pint.

Rub the camphor firſt in the ſpirit of wine, then with the ſugar, laſtly with the water poured in by a little at a time, and ſtrain the liquor.

MISTURA

MISTURA CRETACEA.

CHALK MIXTURE.

Take of prepared chalk, w. one ounce,
double-refined ſugar, ſix drachms,
gum arabic powdered, w. two ounces,
diſtilled water two pints.

Mix them together.

MISTURA MOSCHATA.

MUSK MIXTURE.

Take of roſe water, w. ſix ounces,
muſk, w. two ſcruples,
gum arabic powdered,
ſugar, of each, w. one drachm.

Rub the muſk firſt with the ſugar, then with the gum, and laſtly with the roſe water added by a little at a time.

LAC AMYGDALÆ.

ALMOND MILK.

Take of ſweet almonds, w. one ounce and an half,
double-refined ſugar, w. half an ounce,
diſtilled water two pints.

Beat the almonds with the ſugar; then, rubbing them together, pour in the water by a little at a time, and ſtrain the liquor.*

LAC AMMONIACI.

MILK OF AMMONIAC.

Take of ammoniac, w. two drachms,
diſtilled water half a pint.

Rub the gum reſin with the water, added by a little at a time, until it is formed into a milky liquor.

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* It is to be ſtrained through a ſieve to take out the huſks.

In the ſame manner milk of aſa fœtida, and of other gum reſins, may be formed.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF VITRIOLIC ÆTHER.

Take of vitriolic æther two pounds,
oil of wine, w. three drachms.

Mix them together.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of ſpirit of ammonia two pints,
eſſential oil of lemons,
eſſential oil of nutmegs, of each, w. two drachms.

Mix them together.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS.

SPIRIT OF AMMONIA WITH AMBER.

Take of alkohol, w. one ounce,
water of pure ammonia, M. four ounces,
rectified oil of amber, w. one ſcruple,
ſoap ten grains.

Digeſt the ſoap and the oil of amber in the alkohol until they are diſſolved. Then pour into them the water of pure ammonia, and ſhake them till they are mixed.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORATUS.

CAMPHORATED SPIRIT.

Take of camphor, w. four ounces,
rectified ſpirit of wine two pints.

Mix them together that the camphor may be diſſolved.

SYRUPI.

SYRUPS.

IN making ſyrups, where neither the preſcription for the weight of the ſugar, nor the manner of diſſolving it are ordered, the following is the proceſs.

Take of double-refined ſugar, w. twenty-nine ounces,
the liquor, whatever it is, one pint.

Diſſolve the ſugar in the liquor, in a water bath; let the ſolution ſtand for twenty-four hours. Take off the ſcum, and pour off the ſyrup from the dregs, if there are any.

SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ.

SYRUP OF MARSH-MALLOWS.

Take of freſh marſh-mallow roots, bruiſed, one pound,
double-refined ſugar four pounds,
diſtilled water one gallon.

Boil the marſh-mallow root in the water till there remains half a gallon. Let it ſtand to cool, and preſs out the liquor. Put it by for twelve hours, that the dregs may ſubſide, and pour off the liquor. Add the ſugar, and boil the whole till there are ſix pounds weight left.

SYRUPUS CARYOPHILLI RUBRI.

SYRUP OF CLOVE JULY-FLOWER.

Take of the freſh flowers of clove july-flowers, having cut off the points, two pounds,
diſtilled water boiling hot ſix pints.

Let them ſtand together in a glaſs veſſel for twelve hours, ſtrain the liquor, and diſſolve in it double-refined ſugar ſo as to make a ſyrup.

SYRUPUS CORTICIS AURANTII.

SYRUP OF ORANGE PEEL.

Take of the freſh exterior rind of Seville
oranges, w. eight ounces,
diſtilled water, boiling hot, five pints.

Let them ſtand together in a covered veſſel for twelve hours; ſtrain the liquor, and make it into a ſyrup with ſugar.

SYRUPUS CROCI.

SYRUP OF SAFFRON.

Take of ſaffron, w. one ounce,
diſtilled water boiling hot one pint.

Let them ſtand together for twelve hours in a covered veſſel; ſtrain the liquor, and make it into a ſyrup with double-refined ſugar.

SYRUPUS SUCCI LIMONIS.

SYRUP OF LEMON JUICE.

Take of lemon juice which has ſtood till the dregs have ſubſided, and has been ſtrained off, two pints,
double-refined ſugar, w. fifty ounces.

Make them into a ſyrup.

In the ſame manner may be made ſyrup of the juice of mulberries, raſpberries, and black currants.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS ALBI.

SYRUP OF WHITE POPPY.

Take of the dried capſules of white poppy, after having taken out the ſeed, three pounds and an half,

double-refined ſugar ſix pounds,
diſtilled water eight gallons.

Slice and bruiſe the capſules, then boil them in the water, in a bath of water ſaturated with common ſalt, till three gallons are evaporated. Squeeze out the liquor; evaporate it to about four pints, which ſtrain while it is yet hot, firſt through a ſieve, and then through fine flannel, and ſet it by for twelve hours that the dregs may ſubſide. Pour off the clear liquor, boil it down to three pints, and make it into a ſyrup with the ſugar.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS ERRATICI.

SYRUP OF WILD POPPIES.

Take of the freſh flower leaves of wild
poppies four pounds,
diſtilled water boiling hot four pints
and an half.

Put the boiling water in a veſſel placed in a water bath; ſtir in the flower leaves by a few at a time. Then take the veſſel out of the water bath, and let it ſtand for twelve hours; preſs out the liquor, and ſet it by until the dregs ſubſide. Make the clear part into a ſyrup with double-refined ſugar.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ.

SYRUP OF THE ROSE.

Take of the flower leaves of damaſcene roſes dried, w. ſeven ounces,
double-refined ſugar ſix pounds,
diſtilled water boiling hot four pints.

Pour the water upon the flower leaves, and let them ſtand together for twelve hours, and ſtrain the liquor. Evaporate it to two pints and an half, and make it into a ſyrup with the ſugar.

SYRUPUS SPINÆ CERVINÆ.

SYRUP OF BUCKTHORN.

Take of the juice of freſh and ripe buckthorn berries one gallon,

bruiſed ginger, w. one ounce,
pimento powdered, w. one ounce and an half,
double-refined ſugar ſeven pounds.

Set by the juice for ſome days that the dregs may ſubſide; then ſtrain it. Mix the ginger and pimento with a pint of it; let them ſtand together four hours, and ſtrain the liquor. In the mean time boil down the remaining liquor to three pints; then add that part of the juice in which the ginger and pimento were ſteeped, and make the whole into a ſyrup with the ſugar.*

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS.

SYRUP OF TOLU.

Take of balſam of Tolu, w. eight ounces,
diſtilled water three pints.

Boil them for two hours. Let the liquor

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* The juice muſt be ſet by in a cold place, otherwiſe a fermentation will ariſe which will prevent the dregs from ſubſiding.

ſtand to cool, ſtrain it, and make it into a ſyrup with double-refined ſugar.

SYRUPUS VIOLÆ.

SYRUP OF VIOLETS.

Take of recent flower leaves of violets two pounds,
diſtilled water boiling hot five pints.

Let them ſtand together for twenty-four hours; let the liquor drain off through a fine linen cloth without preſſure. Then make it into a ſyrup with double-refined ſugar.

SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS.

SYRUP OF GINGER.

Take of ginger bruiſed, w. four ounces,
diſtilled water boiling hot three pints.

Let them ſtand together four hours, ſtrain off the liquor, and make it into a ſyrup with double-refined ſugar.*

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* The form of a ſyrup is very far from being proper, where any thing more is meant than to give ſweetneſs, flavour, or colour to medicines. In the firſt place, the juices of fruits, ſuch as buckthorn berries, are very unequal in the proportion of water to the medicated part. In the ſecond place, they are very apt to ſpoil by fermenting; eſpecially the ſyrup of white poppies and the ſyrup of violets, which ſhould therefore be kept in as cold a place as poſſible.

MELLA MEDICATA.

MEDICATED HONIES.

MEL ROSÆ.

HONEY OF THE ROSE.

TAKE of the flower leaves of red roſes, the yellow points being taken off, and dried, w. four ounces,
diſtilled water boiling hot three pints,
purified honey five pounds.

Let the roſe leaves and water ſtand together for ſix hours; ſtrain off the liquor, mix it with the honey, and boil it to the thickneſs of a ſyrup.

MEL SCILLÆ.

HONEY OF THE SQUILL.

Take of clarified honey three pounds,
tincture of ſquills two pints.

Boil them in a glaſs veſſel to the thickneſs of a ſyrup.

OXYMEL ÆRUGINIS.

OXYMEL OF VERDIGRIS.

Take of prepared verdigris, w. one ounce,
vinegar, M. ſeven ounces,
clarified honey, w. fourteen ounces.

Diſſolve the verdigris in the vinegar. Strain the liquor through a linen cloth, pour it into the honey, and boil it to a proper thickneſs.

OXYMEL COLCHICI.

OXYMEL OF COLCHICUM.

Take of freſh root of colchicum cut in thin ſlices, w. one ounce,

MELLA MEDICATA.

MEDICATED HONIES.

MEL ROSÆ.

HONEY OF THE ROSE.

TAKE of the flower leaves of red roſes, the yellow points being taken off, and dried, w. four ounces,
diſtilled water boiling hot three pints,
purified honey five pounds.

Let the roſe leaves and water ſtand together for ſix hours; ſtrain off the liquor, mix it with the honey, and boil it to the thickneſs of a ſyrup.

MEL

MEL SCILLÆ.

HONEY OF THE SQUILL.

Take of clarified honey three pounds,
tincture of ſquills two pints.

Boil them in a glaſs veſſel to the thickneſs of a ſyrup.

OXYMEL ÆRUGINIS.

OXYMEL OF VERDIGRIS.

Take of prepared verdigris, w. one ounce,
vinegar, M. ſeven ounces,
clarified honey, w. fourteen ounces.

Diſſolve the verdigris in the vinegar. Strain the liquor through a linen cloth, pour it into the honey, and boil it to a proper thickneſs.

OXYMEL COLCHICI.

OXYMEL OF COLCHICUM.

Take of freſh root of colchicum cut in thin
ſlices, w. one ounce,

diſtilled vinegar one pint,
clarified honey two pounds.

Let the root ſtand with the vinegar in a glaſs veſſel in a gentle heat for eight and forty hours. Squeeze out the liquor in a ſtrong preſs, ſtrain it, and mix the honey with it. Boil it to the thickneſs of a ſyrup, ſtirring it with a wooden ſpoon.

OXYMEL SCILLÆ.

OXYMEL OF THE SQUILL.

Take of clarified honey three pounds,
vinegar of the ſquill two pints.

Boil them in a glaſs veſſel with a moderate heat to the thickneſs of a ſyrup.

OXYMEL SIMPLEX.

SIMPLE OXYMEL.

Take of clarified honey two pounds,
diſtilled vinegar one pint.

Boil them in a glaſs veſſel with a moderate heat to the thickneſs of a ſyrup.*

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* Theſe medicated honies (excepting honey of the roſe, and oxymel of verdigris) being employed as expectorants, the honey was ſuppoſed to aſſiſt them as ſuch more than ſugar. It muſt be remembered, however, that honey is even more apt to ferment than ſugar; they ought therefore to be kept in a cold place.

It is very difficult to make honies or ſyrups in glaſs veſſels. The heat of boiling ſyrup being above 230° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, it can hardly be obtained in a water bath. A wide mouthed open veſſel fit for evaporation can hardly be well managed in a ſand heat. A ſilver veſſel is too expenſive. But an iron veſſel plated with ſilver, or an iron veſſel kept very clean, might be employed, provided the ſyrup or honey be poured out as ſoon as it is made. A porcelain or ſtone-ware veſſel may be employed in a ſand-heat, or even over a gentle charcoal fire, at the diſtance of ſix or eight inches, eſpecially porcelain and common brown ſtone earthen-ware.

No ſtone ware glazed with lead, or any glazing which has in its compoſition more lead than flint glaſs has, can be uſed with ſafety.

PULVERES.

POWDERS.

PULVIS ALOETICUS.

ALOETIC POWDER.

TAKE of ſocotorine aloës one pound,
canella alba, w. three ounces.

Powder them ſeparately, then mix them together.

PULVIS ALOETICUS CUM GUAIACO.

ALOETIC POWDER WITH GUAIACUM.

Take of ſocotorine aloës, w. one ounce and an half,
gum guaiacum, w. one ounce,
aromatic powder, w. half an ounce.

Powder the aloës and the guaiacum ſeparately, then mix the whole together.*

PULVIS ALOETICUS CUM FERRO.

ALOETIC POWDER WITH IRON.

Take of ſocotorine aloës powdered, w. one ounce and an half,
myrrh powdered, w. two ounces,
dried extract of gentian,
vitriolated iron, of each powdered, w. one ounce.

Mix them together.

PULVIS AROMATICUS.

AROMATIC POWDER.

Take of the bark of cinnamon, w. two ounces,

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* I have never been able to find good evidence of any uſe ariſing from a mixture of guaiacum and aloës. Purgatives generally require ſpices, or other ſtimulants, to prevent them from giving pain, or rendering the patient ſick; eſpecially thoſe which have been called draſtic purges.

leſſer cardamom ſeeds, freed from the huſks,
ginger,
long pepper, of each, w. one ounce.

Powder them together.*

PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF ASARUM.

Take of aſarum leaves dried,
marjoram,
marum Syriacum,
flowers of lavender dried, of each, w. one ounce.

Powder them together.

PULVIS E CERUSSA.

POWDER OF WHITE LEAD.

Take of white lead, w. five ounces,
ſarcocolla,

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* I have already obſerved the advantages of mixing ſpices.

ſarcocolla, w. one ounce and an half,
tragacanth, w. half an ounce.

Powder them together.

PULVIS E CHELIS CANCRORUM COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CRABS CLAWS.

Take of prepared crabs claws one pound,
prepared chalk,
red coral prepared, of each, w. three ounces.

Mix them together.*

PULVIS CONTRAYERVÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CONTRAYERVA.

Take of contrayerva powdered, w. five ounces,

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* I do not know any reaſon for mixing mild calcareous earth procured from different ſources.

compound powder of crabs claws
one pound and an half.

Mix them together.

PULVIS E CRETA COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CHALK.

Take of prepared chalk half a pound,
cinnamon bark, w. four ounces,
tormentilla,
gum arabic, of each, w. three ounces,
long pepper, w. half an ounce.

Powder them ſeparately, then mix them together.

PULVIS E CRETA COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CHALK WITH OPIUM.

Take of compound powder of chalk, w. eight ounces, powder of hard purified opium one drachm and an half.

Mix them together.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF IPECACUAN.

Take ipecacuan powdered,
hard purified opium powdered, of each, w. one drachm,
vitriolated kali powdered, w. one ounce.

Mix them together.

PULVIS E MYRRHA COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF MYRRH.

Take myrrh,
ſavin dried,
rue dried,

Ruſſian caſtor, of each, w. one ounce.

Powder them together.*

PULVIS OPIATUS.

OPIATE POWDER.

Take powder of hard purified opium, w. one drachm,

burnt and prepared hartſhorn, w. nine ounces.

Mix them together.

PULVIS

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* Theſe ſubſtances are difficultly powdered ſeparately, and therefore moſt probably ordered to be mixed before they are powdered. Care therefore ſhould be taken that the whole maſs is paſſed through the ſieve.

In general when powders are to be mixed together, a ſufficient quantity of each is paſſed through the ſieve, leaving the groſſer part to be employed with a freſh quantity of the matter for a new operation; which in many caſes is a bad practice, as the moſt efficacious remedy is ſometimes eaſieſt, ſometimes the moſt difficult of being powdered. In either caſe the powder will be various in its powers. The whole therefore of any maſs of matter ſhould be entirely paſſed through the ſieve in all caſes.

PULVIS E SCAMMONIO COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SCAMMONY.

Take ſcammony,
hard extract of jalap, of each, w. two ounces,
ginger, w. half an ounce.

Powder them ſeparately, and mix them together.

PULVIS E SCAMMONIO CUM ALOE.

POWDER OF SCAMMONY WITH ALOES.

Take of ſcammony, w. ſix drachms,
hard extract of jalap,
ſocotorine aloës, of each, w. one ounce and an half,
ginger, w. half an ounce.

Powder them ſeparately, and mix them together.*

PULVIS E SCAMMONIO CUM CALOMELANE.

POWDER OF SCAMMONY WITH CALOMEL.

Take of ſcammony, w. half an ounce,
calomel,

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* Of all mixtures of medicines ſimilar in their action, or employed with the ſame intention, that of purgatives has the moſt evident good effect, performing the operation eaſier, with leſs pain and ſickneſs, and with greater certainty. And this often goes even to mixing ten or twelve; ſuch a mixture often having much greater effect than could be expected from the doſes of each of the ingredients.

This probably depends on what I have already remarked, that the ſtomach will bear a larger quantity of two medicines of the ſame intention without their becoming ſimple ſtimulants, than it will of either of them alone.

It is probable that the great compoſition which had crept into antient, as well as modern preſcriptions, aroſe from this quality being remarked in purgatives, in which it is ſo evident; eſpecially as purgatives were much uſed in Grecian practice.

double-refined ſugar, of each, w.
two drachms.

Powder them ſeparately, and mix them together.

PULVIS E SENNA COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SENNA.

Take ſenna,
cryſtals of tartar, of each, w. two ounces,
ſcammony, w. half an ounce,
ginger, w. two drachms.

Powder them together, except the ſcammony, which is to be ſeparately powdered, and afterwards mixed with the other ingredients.

PULVIS E TRAGACANTHA COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF TRAGACANTH.

Take tragacanth powdered,

gum arabic,
ſtarch, of each, w. one ounce and an half,
double-refined ſugar, w. three ounces.

Powder them together.*

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* I have not been able to find proof of any advantage ariſing from the mixture of inſipid mucilages with one another. In ſtiffening linen, ſuch a mixture of farinaceous matter and gum gives a different conſiſtence from either of them alone; the tragacanth being to be conſidered rather as farinaceous matter than gum. But I can find no authority of any advantage gained by it in medicine.

TROCHISCI.

LOZENGES.

TROCHISCI EX AMYLO.

STARCH LOZENGES.

TAKE of ſtarch, w. one ounce and an half,
liquorice, w. ſix drachms,
orris, w. half an ounce,
double-refined ſugar, one pound and an half.

Powder them, and make them into lozenges with a ſolution of tragacanth in water.

They may alſo be made without the orris.

TROCHISCI

TROCHISCI E CRETA.

CHALK LOZENGES.

Take of prepared chalk, w. four ounces,
prepared crabs claws, w. two ounces,
cinnamon bark, w. half an ounce,
double-refined ſugar, w. three ounces.

Powder them, and make them into lozenges with mucilage of gum arabic.

TROCHISCI E GLYCYRRHIZA.

LIQUORICE LOZENGES.

Take extract of liquorice,
double-refined ſugar, of each, w. ten ounces,
powder of tragacanth, w. three ounces.

Make them into lozenges with water.

TROCHISCI

TROCHISCI E MAGNESIA.

LOZENGES OF MAGNESIA.

Take of burnt magneſia, w. four ounces,
double-refined ſugar, w. two ounces,
ginger powdered, w. one ſcruple.

Make them into lozenges with mucilage of gum arabic.

TROCHISCI E NITRO.

LOZENGES OF NITRE.

Take of purified nitre powdered, w. four ounces,
double-refined ſugar powdered, one pound,
powder of tragacanth, w. ſix ounces,

Make them into lozenges with water.

TROCHISCI E SULPHURE.

LOZENGES OF SULPHUR.

Take of waſhed flowers of ſulphur, w. two ounces,
double-refined ſugar, w. four ounces.

Rub them together, and make them into lozenges with mucilage of quince ſeed.

PILULÆ.

PILLS.

PILULÆ EX ALOE.

ALOETIC PILLS.

TAKE of ſocotorine aloës in powder, w. one ounce,
extract of gentian, w. half an ounce,
ſyrup of ginger, as much as is neceſſary to give the conſiſtence of pills.

Beat them together.

PILULÆ EX ALOE CUM MYRRHA.

ALOETIC PILLS WITH MYRRH.

Take of ſocotorine aloes, w. two ounces,

myrrh,
ſaffron, of each, w. one ounce,
ſyrup of ſaffron a ſufficient quantity
to give the conſiſtence of pills.

Powder the aloës and myrrh ſeparately, then beat the whole thoroughly together.*

PILULÆ E GUMMI.

GUM PILLS.

Take Galbanum,
opopanax,
myrrh,
ſagapenam, of each, w. one ounce,
aſa fætida, w. half an ounce,
ſyrup

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* Saffron is retained by the College in ſeveral compoſitions, although many practitioners now conſider it as a medicine of no efficacy; it being uſed in feaſts in Indoſtan in much larger quantity than ever was employed in medicine, without any apparent effect. I cannot however put my judgment in competition with the College, only in pills encreaſing the bulk is a great inconvenience. Unleſs therefore the ſaffron ſhould be thought eſſential, I ſhould be led to believe that it was better without it.

ſyrup of ſaffron, as much as is neceſſary to give the conſiſtence of pills.

Beat them thoroughly together.

PILULÆ EX HYDRARGYRO.

QUICKSILVER PILLS.

Take purified quickſilver,
extract of liquorice of the conſiſtence of honey, of each, w. two drachms,
liquorice in fine powder, w. one drachm.

Rub the quickſilver with the extract of liquorice until no globules are to be ſeen; then add the liquorice powder, and mix the whole together.*

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* Many viſcid fluids, both oily and watery, have been employed to divide mercury ſo as to render it active, or according to the vulgar phraſe to kill it. It does not ſeem to be of conſequence which is uſed, provided the quickſilver

PILULÆ EX OPIO.

OPIUM PILLS.

Take of hard purified opium, w. two drachms,
extract of liquorice, w. one ounce.

Beat them thoroughly together.

PILULÆ E SCILLA.

SQUILL PILLS.

Take of freſh dried ſquills in powder, w. one drachm,
ginger in powder,
ſoap, of each, w. three drachms,
gum ammoniac, w. two drachms,

ſyrup

ſilver be divided with ſufficient minuteneſs; which it is not, if it can be ſeen with a microſcope that magnifies the diameter fifteen or twenty times.

Care is to be taken not to rub or beat the maſs after putting in the powder too much, or till it becomes at all dry, as that would occaſion the globules to unite again and become inactive.

ſyrup of ginger, as much as is neceſſary to give the conſiſtence of pills.

Beat them thoroughly together.*

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* Care ſhould be taken that the ſoap be perfectly inſipid, as, if there be any ſuperfluous alkali, it will ſpoil the ſquills.

ELECTUARIA.

ELECTUARIES.

ELECTUARIUM E CASSIA.

ELECTUARY OF CASSIA.

TAKE of pulp of caſſia recently extracted,
w. half a pound,
manna, w. two ounces,
pulp of tamarinds, w. one ounce,
ſyrup of roſes half a pound.

Bruiſe the manna, and diſſolve it in the ſyrup in a moderate heat; then mix in the pulps, keep up the heat, and evaporate until the electuary has acquired a proper conſiſtence.

ELECTUARIUM E SCAMMONIO.

ELECTUARY OF SCAMMONY.

Take of ſcammony in powder, w. one ounce and an half,
cloves,
ginger, of each ſix drachms,
eſſential oil of caraway, w. half a drachm,
ſyrup of the roſe, a ſufficient quantity to form an electuary, by ſtirring into it firſt the ſpices mixed together, then the ſcammony, and laſtly the oil of caraway.

ELECTUARIUM E SENNA.

ELECTUARY OF SENNA.

Take of ſenna, w. eight ounces,
figs one pound,
pulp of tamarinds,
caſſia,

French prunes, of each
half a pound,
coriander ſeeds, w. four ounces,
liquorice, w. three ounces,
double-refined ſugar two pounds
and an half.

Powder the ſenna and coriander ſeeds together, ſift out ten ounces. Boil what remains in the ſieve in four pints of diſtilled water till half is conſumed, then preſs out the liquor and ſtrain it. Afterwards evaporate it till there remains about one pound and an half. Add to it the ſugar, ſo as to make a ſyrup. Mix this ſyrup by a little at a time with the pulps, and laſtly ſtir in the powder obtained from the ſenna and coriander ſeeds.

CONFECTIONES.

CONFECTIONS.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA.

AROMATIC CONFECTION.

TAKE zedoary groſly powdered,
ſaffron, of each half a pound,
diſtilled water three pints.

Let them ſtand together for four and twenty hours, then preſs out and ſtrain the liquor. Evaporate it until a pint and a half is left, and mix it with the following ingredients rubbed into fine powder.

Compound powder of crabs claws,
w. ſixteen ounces,
bark of cinnamon,
nutmeg, of each, w. two ounces,
cloves, w. one ounce,

leſſer cardamom ſeeds, freed from
the huſk, w. half an ounce,
double-refined ſugar two pounds,

So as to make a confection.*

CONFECTIO OPIATA.

OPIATE CONFECTION.

Take powder of hard purified opium, w.
ſix drachms,
long pepper,
ginger,
caraway ſeeds, of each, w. two
ounces,
ſyrup of white poppies, boiled
down to the conſiſtence of honey, three times the weight of
all the other ingredients.

Warm the ſyrup, and mix in the opium as equally as poſſible, and afterwards the other ingredients powdered.

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* I have not noticed in general the improvements which the College have made, where they have been ſo obvious as avoiding the throwing away the eſſential oil from Raleigh's confection.

AQUÆ MEDICATÆ.

MEDICATED WATERS.

AQUA ALUMINIS COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND ALUM WATER.

TAKE alum,
vitriolated zinc, of each, w. half an ounce,
diſtilled water boiling hot two pints.

Pour the water upon the ſalts in a glaſs veſſel, and ſtrain the liquor.

AQUA CUPRI AMMONIATI.

WATER OF AMMONIATED COPPER.

Take of lime water one pint,
ſal ammoniac, w. one drachm.

Let them ſtand together in a copper veſſel till the ammoniac is ſaturated.

AQUA LITHARGYRI ACETATI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND WATER OF ACETATED LITHARGE.

Take of water of acetated litharge, w. two drachms,
diſtilled water two pints,
weak ſpirit of wine, M. two drachms.

Mix the ſpirit of wine with the water of acetated litharge; then add the diſtilled water.

AQUA ZINCI VITRIOLATI CUM CAMPHORA.

WATER OF VITRIOLATED ZINC WITH CAMPHOR.

Take of vitriolated zinc, w. half an ounce,
camphorated

camphorated ſpirit, M. half an ounce,
water boiling hot two pints.

Mix them together, and ſtrain them through paper.

EMPLASTRA.

EMPLASTRA.

PLAISTERS.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO.

AMMONIAC PLAISTER WITH QUICKSILVER.

TAKE of ſtrained gum ammoniac one pound,
purified quickſilver, w. three ounces,
ſulphurated oil, w. one drachm, or more if neceſſary.

Rub the quickſilver with the ſulphurated oil until its globules are no longer viſible. Then melt the gum ammoniac, pour it in by a little at a time, and mix them thoroughly together.*

EMPLAS-

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* Care ſhould be taken to employ as little heat as poſſible in melting the ammoniac.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS.

PLAISTER OF THE CANTHARIS.

Take of cantharides one pound,
wax plaiſter two pounds,
hogs lard prepared half a pound.

Reduce the cantharides to a very fine powder; melt the plaiſter and the lard together, remove them from the fire, let them ſtand till they are juſt fluid, then ſprinkle and ſtir into them the powder of the cantharides.*

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* It is of great conſequence that bliſters ſhould be certain in their operation, it happening frequently in acute diſeaſes that a loſs even of a few hours is very material. Their failure is more frequently owing to the cantharides not being good, than to any other cauſe. There are two inſects which prey upon them, and not only deſtroy part of them, but by inducing moiſture occaſion the remaining part to putrify. Theſe inſects attack the heads and extremities, ſo that ſuch cantharides ſhould be choſen as are moſt perfect, dry and light, and the apothecary ſhould try each parcel in ſome chronic caſe, where it is not of much conſequence if they ſhould fail, ſuch as in chronic rheumatiſm.

EMPLASTRUM CERÆ.

WAX PLAISTER.

Take yellow wax,
prepared mutton ſuet, of each three pounds,
yellow roſin one pound.

Melt them together, remove them from the fire, and ſtrain the maſs while it is yet fluid.

EMPLASTRUM CUMINI.

CUMIN PLAISTER.

Take cumin ſeeds,
caraway ſeeds,
laurel berries, of each, w. three ounces,
Burgundy pitch three pounds,
yellow wax, w. three ounces.

Melt the pitch and the wax together, and ſtir in the other ingredients powdered, ſo as to form the whole into a plaiſter.

EMPLASTRUM LADANI.

LADANUM PLAISTER.

Take of ladanum, w. three ounces,
frankincenſe, w. one ounce,
cinnamon bark in powder,
the expreſſed oil called oil of mace,
of each, w. half an ounce,
eſſential oil of mint, w. one drachm.

Melt the frankincenſe, and mix it firſt with the ladanum heated till it has become of a ſoft texture, then the oil of mace, and laſtly beat the mixture with the cinnamon and oil of mint in a warm mortar into a plaiſter. Keep it in a covered veſſel.*

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* I have ſeen in Meſue, and other authors, a number of ointments and plaiſters applied externally with a view to affect the ſtomach and inteſtines, even ſome to act as purgatives. Moſt of theſe have fallen out of uſe, as it is eaſy to

EMPLASTRUM LYTHARGYRI.

PLAISTER OF LITHARGE.

Take of litharge in fine powder five pounds,
oil of olives one gallon.

Boil them with a moderate fire in about two pints of water, ſtir them conſtantly, adding more water when any conſiderable portion has evaporated, until the oil and litharge unite, and become of the conſiſtence of a plaiſter.

EMPLASTRUM LYTHARGYRI CUM GUMMI.

PLAISTER OF LITHARGE WITH GUM.

Take of litharge plaiſter three pounds,

ſtrained

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to ſee that there is no paſſage from the ſkin to the inteſtines for any ſolid, fluid, or vapour, excepting by the ordinary courſe of abſorption and circulation. I ſuppoſe, however, that the College had ground from experience for believing that good effects might be produced in caſes of flatulency by this application, it being the only one they have left with this intention.

ſtrained galbanum, w. eight ounces,
turpentine, w. ten drachms,
frankincenſe, w. three ounces.

Melt the galbanum and turpentine together with a moderate heat; ſtir in the frankincenſe, having firſt powdered it; then melt the litharge plaiſter with as little heat as poſſible, and mix them all together ſo as to form a plaiſter.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM HYDRARGYRO.

LITHARGE PLAISTER WITH QUICKSILVER.

Take of litharge plaiſter one pound,
purified quickſilver, w. three ounces,
ſulphurated oil, w. one drachm, or more if neceſſary.

Make this plaiſter in the manner that ammoniac plaiſter with quickſilver is ordered to be made.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM RESINA.

LITHARGE PLAISTER WITH ROSIN.

Take of litharge plaiſter three pounds,
yellow roſin half a pound.

Powder the roſin, and ſtir it into the litharge plaiſter, melted with as little heat as poſſible.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS BURGUNDICÆ.

BURGUNDY PITCH PLAISTER.

Take of Burgundy pitch two pounds,
ladanum one pound,
yellow roſin,
yellow wax, of each, w. four ounces,
expreſſed oil commonly called oil of mace, w. one ounce.

Melt the pitch, roſin, and wax together;
then

then mix in with them firſt the ladanum, then the oil of mace.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS.

SOAP PLAISTER.

Take of ſoap half a pound,
litharge plaiſter three pounds.

Melt the litharge plaiſter, ſtir the ſoap into it, and boil it to the conſiſtence of a plaiſter.

EMPLASTRUM THURIS.

FRANKINCENSE PLAISTER.

Take of frankincenſe half a pound,
dragon's blood, w. three ounces,
litharge plaiſter two pounds.

Melt the litharge plaiſter, and add to it the other ingredients in powder.

UNGUENTA ET LINIMENTA.

OINTMENTS AND LINIMENTS.

UNGUENTUM ADIPIS SUILLÆ.

OINTMENT OF HOGS LARD.

TAKE of prepared hogs lard two pounds, roſe water, M. three ounces.

Beat the lard with the roſe water until they are thoroughly mixed, then melt the whole with a gentle heat, and ſet them by till the water ſubſides. Laſtly pour off the lard from the water, and ſtir it continually until it becomes cold.

UNGUENTUM CALCIS HYDRARGYRI ALBÆ.

OINTMENT OF WHITE CALX OF QUICKSILVER.

Take of white calx of quickſilver, w. one drachm,
ointment of hogs lard, w. one ounce and an half.

Mix them together ſo as to form an ointment.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS.

OINTMENT OF CANTHARIDES.

Take of cantharides powdered, w. two ounces,
diſtilled water, M. eight ounces,
ointment of yellow roſin, w. eight ounces.

Boil the cantharides and the water till half of it is evaporated, and ſtrain it. Mix the ſtrained liquor with the ointment, and evaporate it in a water bath ſaturated with ſalt, to the conſiſtence of an ointment.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ.

OINTMENT OF WAX.

Take of white wax, w. four ounces,
ſperma ceti, w. three ounces,
olive oil one pint.

Melt them together with a gentle heat, and ſtir them conſtantly and quickly until they become cold.

UNGUENTUM CERUSSÆ ACETATÆ.

OINTMENT OF ACETATED CERUSSE.

Take of acetated ceruſſe, w. two drachms,
white wax, w. two ounces,
olive oil half a pint.

Rub the acetated ceruſſe to a powder, which is to be rubbed into part of the oil. Then melt the wax with the remaining part of the oil. Mix the whole together, and ſtir them till they cool.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI.

OINTMENT OF ELEMI.

Take of elemi one pound,
turpentine, W. ten ounces,
prepared mutton ſuet two pounds,
olive oil, M. two ounces.

Melt the elemi and ſuet together, take them off the fire, and mix in the turpentine and oil immediately; laſtly ſtrain the mixture.

UNGUENTUM HELLEBORI ALBI.

OINTMENT OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

Take of white hellebore powdered, W. one ounce,
ointment of hogs lard, W. four ounces,

eſſence of lemon, w. half a ſcruple.

Mix them together ſo as to form an ointment.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS.

STRONG QUICKSILVER OINTMENT.

Take of purified quickſilver two pounds,
prepared hogs lard, w. twenty-three ounces,
prepared mutton ſuet, w. one ounce.

Rub the quickſilver firſt with the ſuet, and a little of the lard, until the globules are no longer viſible, then add the remaining part of the lard ſo as to form an ointment.*

UNGUEN-

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* I cannot help remarking again the neceſſity of dividing the quickſilver into very fine particles, where it is rubbed down with any viſcid fluid. This is ſtill more eſſentially neceſſary when employed in the form of an ointment. The College have here preferred mutton ſuet to turpentine, or ſulphurated oil, which have been for-

merly

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS.

WEAK QUICKSILVER OINTMENT.

Take of ſtrong quickſilver ointment one part,
prepared hogs lard two parts.

Mix them together.*

UNGUENTUM

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merly uſed, I ſuppoſe partly on account of their ſtimulating the ſkin, and perhaps alſo of their ſmell. It requires, however, more care in the rubbing with the ſuet. Suet that has been kept for ſome years is more efficacious.

* In this inſtance the College have ordered proportional parts, inſtead of ſpecific quantities of the different ingredients, which is the practice commonly with Celſus, and many other great authorities. But it is liable to ſeveral objections, particularly that it is difficult to ſpecify each ingredient either by weight or by meaſure. If one be taken by weight, and others by meaſure, the preſcription will be very vague.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATI.

OINTMENT OF NITRATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified quickſilver, w. one ounce,
nitrous acid, w. two ounces,
prepared hogs lard one pound.

Diſſolve the quickſilver in the nitrous acid, melt the ſuet with as little heat as poſſible, pour it into the ſolution while it is yet hot, ſtir them together till they are cold.

UNGUENTUM PICIS.

TAR OINTMENT.

Take tar,
prepared mutton ſuet, of each half a pound.

Melt them together, and ſtrain them.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ FLAVÆ.

OINTMENT OF YELLOW ROSIN.

Take yellow roſin,
yellow wax, of each one pound,
oil of olives one pint.

Melt the roſin and the wax with a moderate heat, then pour in the oil, and ſtrain the whole while they are yet hot.

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCI.

OINTMENT OF ELDER.

Take of elder flowers four pounds,
prepared mutton ſuet three pounds,
olive oil one pint.

Melt the ſuet with the oil, throw in the flowers, and boil them until they are criſp; preſs out the ointment, and ſtrain it.

UNGUENTUM SPERMATIS CETI.

SPERMA CETI OINTMENT.

Take of ſperma ceti, W. ſix drachms,
white wax, W. two drachms,
olive oil, M. three ounces.

Melt them together with a moderate heat, remove them from the fire, ſtir them conſtantly and briſkly until they become cold.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS.

OINTMENT OF SULPHUR.

Take of ointment of hogs lard half a pound,
flowers of ſulphur, W. four ounces.

Mix them together ſo as to form an ointment.

UNGUENTUM TUTIÆ.

OINTMENT OF TUTTY.

Take prepared tutty,

ſpermaceti ointment a ſufficient quantity to form a ſoft ointment.

Mix them together.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ.

LINIMENT OF AMMONIA.

Take of water of ammonia, M. half an ounce,
oil of olives, M. one ounce and an half.

Shake them together in a phial till they are well mixed.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ FORTIUS.

STRONG LINIMENT OF AMMONIA.

Take of water of pure ammonia, M. one ounce,
olive oil, M. two ounces.

Shake them together in a phial.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ.

CAMPHOR LINIMENT.

Take of camphor, w. two ounces,
water of ammonia, M. ſix ounces,
ſpirit of lavender, w. ſixteen ounces.

Mix the water of ammonia with the ſpirit, and diſtill over ſixteen ounces in glaſs veſſels, with a moderate heat. Then diſſolve the camphor in the diſtilled liquor.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS.

LINIMENT OF SOAP.

Take of ſoap, w. three ounces,
camphor, w. one ounce,
ſpirit of roſemary one pint.

Digeſt the ſoap in the ſpirit of roſemary, and afterwards the camphor, till they are diſſolved.

CERATA.

CERATES.

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS.

CERATE OF THE CANTHARIS.

TAKE of cerate of ſperma ceti, rendered ſoft by heat, w. ſix drachms,
cantharides in fine powder, w. one drachm.

Mix them together.

CERATUM LAPIDIS CALAMINARIS.

CERATE OF CALAMINE.

Take prepared calamine,
yellow wax, of each half a pound,
oil of olives one pint.

Melt the wax and oil together, remove them from the fire, and as ſoon as the mixture begins to be of a tough conſiſtence, ſtir in the calamine, and continue ſtirring till the whole becomes cold.

CERATUM LYTHARGYRI ACETATI.

CERATE OF ACETATED LITHARGE.

Take of water of acetated litharge M. two ounces and an half,
yellow wax, W. four ounces,
oil of olives, M. nine ounces,
camphor, W. half a drachm.

Rub the camphor into a powder with a few drops of the oil. Melt the wax with the reſt of the oil; remove the mixture from the fire, and as ſoon as it begins to acquire a viſcid conſiſtence, pour in by a little at a time the water of acetated litharge; ſtir the maſs until it becomes cold, and laſtly mix in the camphubberrod down with the oil.

CERATUM

CERATUM RESINÆ FLAVÆ.

CERATE OF YELLOW ROSIN.

Take ointment of yellow roſin half a pound,
yellow wax, w. one ounce.

Melt them together ſo as to form a cerate.

CERATUM SAPONIS.

CERATE OF SOAP.

Take of ſoap, w. eight ounces,
yellow wax, w. ten ounces,
litharge powdered one pound,
oil of olives one pint,
vinegar one gallon.

Boil the vinegar and the litharge with a moderate fire, ſtirring them frequently, until the mixture unites and becomes viſcid; then ſtir in the other ingredients ſo as to form a cerate.

CERATUM SPERMATIS CETI.

CERATE OF SPERMA CETI.

Take of ſperma ceti, W. half an ounce,
white wax, W. two ounces,
olive oil, M. four ounces.

Melt them together, remove them from the fire, and ſtir them till the cerate becomes cold,

EPITHEMATA.

POULTICES.

CATAPLASMA CUMINI.

CUMIN POULTICE.

TAKE of cumin ſeed one pound,
laurel berries,
the leaves of ſcordium dried,
Virginian ſnake-root, of each, w. three ounces,
cloves, w. one ounce.

Rub all of them together, and add three times the weight of honey ſo as to make a poultice.

CATAPLASMA SINAPEOS.

MUSTARD POULTICE.

Take muſtard ſeed powdered,

crumb of bread, of each half a pound,

vinegar a ſufficient quantity to form a poultice.

Mix them together.

COAGULUM ALUMINIS.

ALUM POULTICE.

Take the whites of two eggs.

Rub them with a piece of alum until they are coagulated.

THE END OF THE DISPENSATORY.

TABLE,

Showing the Proportion of QUICKSILVER and OPIUM in the compound Medicines which contain them.

COMPOUND powder of chalk, with opium, in forty-three grains contains one grain of opium.

Compound powder of ipecacuan, in ten grains contains one grain of opium.

Opiate powder, in ten grains contains one grain of opium.

Powder of ſcammony with calomel, in four grains contains one grain of calomel.

Opium pills, in five grains, contain one grain of opium.

Quickſilver pills, in ten grains contain four grains of quickſilver.

Opiate confection, in thirty ſix grains contains one grain of opium.

Ammoniac plaiſter with quickſilver, in five ounces contains one ounce of quickſilver.

Litharge plaiſter with quickſilver, in five ounces contains one ounce of quickſilver.

Strong quickſilver ointment, in two drachms contains one drachm of quickſilver.

Weak quickſilver ointment, in ſix drachms contains one drachm of quickſilver.

Ointment of nitrated quickſilver, in one drachm contains twelve grains of nitrated quickſilver.

Ointment of white calx of quickſilver, in one drachm contains four grains and an half of white calx of quickſilver.

TABLE

Showing the former and preſent NAMES where they have been changed.

FORMER NAMES.	PRESENT NAMES.
A	
ACETUM ſcilliticum.	Acetum ſcillæ.
Æthiops mineralis.	Hydrargyrus cum ſulphure.
Aqua aluminoſa bateana.	Aqua aluminis compoſita.
calcis ſimplex.	calcis.
cinnamomi ſimplex.	cinnamomi.
ſpirituoſa.	Spiritus cinnamomi.
hordeata.	Decoctum hordei.
juniperi compoſita.	Spiritus juniperi compoſitus.
menthæ piperitidis ſimplex.	Aqua menthæ piperitidis.
ſpirituoſa.	Spiritus menthæ piperitidis
vulgaris ſimplex.	Aqua menthæ ſativæ.
ſpirituoſa.	Spiritus menthæ ſativæ.
nucis moſchatæ.	nucis moſchatæ.
piperis jamaicenſis.	Aqua pimento.
pulegii ſimplex.	pulegii.
ſpirituoſa.	Spiritus pulegii.

raphani compoſita.	raphani compoſitus.
Aqua roſarum damaſcenarum.	Aqua roſæ.
ſapphirina.	cupri ammoniati.
ſeminum anethi.	anethi.
aniſi compoſita.	Spiritus aniſi compoſitus.
carui.	carui.
vitriolica camphorata.	Aqua zinci vitriolati cum camphora.
Argenti vivi purificatio.	Hydrargyri purificatio.
Axungiæ porcinæ curatio.	Adipis ſuillæ præparatio.
B.	
Balſamum ſulphuris barbadenſe.	Petroleum ſulphuratum.
ſimplex.	Oleum ſulphuratum.
traumaticum.	Tinctura benzoës compoſita.
C.	
Calx antimonii.	Antimonium calcinatum.
Cauſticum antimoniale.	muriatum.
commune fortius.	Calx cum kali puro.
lunare.	Argentum nitratum.
Ceratum album.	Ceratum ſpermatis ceti.
citrinum.	reſinæ flavæ.
epuloticum.	lapidis calaminaris.
Chalybis rubigo præparata.	Ferri rubigo.
Cinnabaris factitia.	Hydrargyrus ſulphuratus ruber.

Confectio

Confectio cardiaca.	Confectio aromatica.
Cornu cervi calcinatio.	Cornu cervi uſtio.
D.	
Decoctum album.	Decoctum cornu cervi.
commune pro clyſtere.	pro enemate.
pectorale.	horde compoſitum.
E.	
Electarium lenitivum.	Electarium e ſenna.
Elixir alöes.	Tinctura aloës compoſita.
myrrhæ compoſitum.	ſabinæ compoſita.
paregoricum.	opii camphorata.
Emplaſtrum ex ammoniaco cum mercurio.	Emplaſtrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro.
Emplaſtrum attrahens.	Emplaſtrum ceræ.
cephalicum.	picis burgundicæ.
commune.	lithargyri.
adhæſivum.	cum reſina.
cum gummi.	cum gummi.
cum mercurio.	cum hydrargyro.
e cymino.	cumini.
roborans.	thuris.
e ſapone.	ſaponis.
ſtomachicum.	ladani.
veſicatorium.	cantharidis.
Emulſio communis.	Lac amygdalæ.
Extractum catharticum.	Extractum e colocynthide compoſitum.
	thebäicum.

thebäicum.	Opium purificatum.
F.	
Flores benzöini.	Flores benzoës.
martiales.	Ferrum ammoniacale.
Fotus communis.	Decoctum pro formento.
H.	
Hiera picra.	Pulvis aloëticus.
I.	
Infuſum amarum ſimplex.	Infuſum gentianæ compoſitum.
ſenæ commune.	ſennæ tartariſatum.
Julepum e camphora.	Miſtura camphorata.
e creta.	cretacea.
e moſcho.	moſchata.
L.	
Linimentum album.	Unguentum ſpermatis ceti
ſaponaceum.	Linimentum ſaponis.
volatile.	ammoniæ.
Lixivium ſaponarium.	Aqua kali puri.
tartari.	kali.
M.	
Mel ægyptiacum.	Oxymel æruginis.
roſaceum.	Mel roſæ
Mercurius calcinatus.	Hydrargyrus calcinatus
corroſivus ſublimatus.	muriatus.
ruber.	nitratus ruber.

dulcis

dulcis ſublimatus.	Calomelas.
Mercurius emeticus flavus.	Hydrargyrus vitriolatus.
præcipitatus albus.	Calx hydrargyri alba.
N.	
Nitrum vitriolatum.	Kali vitriolatum.
O.	
Oleum petrolei barbadenſis	Oleum petrolei.
terebinthinæ æthereum.	terebinthinæ rectificatum.
Opium colatum.	Opium purificatum.
Oxymel ſcilliticum.	Oxymel ſcillæ.
P.	
Philonium londinenſe.	Confectio opiata.
Pilulæ aromaticæ.	Pulvis aloëticus cum guaiaco.
rufi.	Pilulæ ex aloë cum myrrha.
Pulvis e bolo compoſitus.	Pulvis e creta compoſitus.
cum opio.	cum opio.
e ceruſſa compoſitus.	e ceruſſa.
ſternutatorius.	aſari compoſitus.
R.	
Rob baccaram ſambuci.	Succus baccæ ſambuci ſpiſatus.
S.	
Saccharum ſaturni.	Ceruſſa acetata.
Sal abſinthii.	Kali præparatum.
catharticus glauberi.	Natron vitriolatum.

Sal diureticus.	Kali acetatum.
martis.	Ferrum vitriolatum.
tartari.	Kali præparatum.
vitrioli.	Zincum vitriolatum.
volatilis ſalis ammoniaci.	Ammonia præparata.
Species aromaticæ.	Pulvis aromaticus.
Spiritus cornu cervi.	Liquor volatilis cornu cervi
lavendulæ compoſitus.	Tinctura lavendulæ compoſita.
ſimplex.	Spiritus lavendulæ.
nitri dulcis.	ætheris nitroſi.
glauberi.	Acidum nitroſum.
ſalis ammoniaci.	Aqua ammoniæ.
ſalis ammoniaci dulcis	Spiritus ammoniæ.
ſalis marini glauberi.	Acidum muriaticum.
vinoſus camphoratus.	Spiritus camphoratus.
vitrioli dulcis.	ætheris vitriolici.
volatilis aromaticus.	Spiritus ammoniæ compoſitus.
fœtidus.	fœtidus.
Succi ſcorbutici.	Succus cochleariæ compoſitus.
Syrupus ex althæa.	Syrupus althææ.
e corticibus aurantiorum.	corticis aurantii.
balſamicus.	tolutanus.
e meconio.	papaveris albi.
roſarum ſolutivus.	roſæ.

T.	
Tabellæ cardialgicæ.	Trochiſci e creta.
Tartarum emeticum.	Antimonium tartariſatum.
ſolubile.	Kali tartariſatum.
vitriolatum.	vitriolatum.
Tinctura amara.	Tinctura gentianæ compoſita.
aromatica.	cinnamomi compoſita.
fœtida.	aſæ fœtidæ.
guaiacina volatilis.	guaiaci.
japonica.	catechu.
martis in ſpiritu ſalis.	ferri muriati.
melampodii.	hellebori nigri.
rhabarbari ſpirituoſa.	rhabarbari.
vinoſa.	Vinum rhabarbari.
roſarum.	Infuſum roſæ.
ſacra.	Vinum aloës.
ſtomachica.	Tinctura cardamomi compoſita.
Trochiſci bechici albi.	Trochiſci ex amylo.
nigri.	e glycyrrhiza.
V.	
Vinum antimoniale.	Vinum antimonii.
chalybeatum.	ferri.
Unguentum album.	Unguentum ceræ.
baſilicum flavum.	reſinæ flavæ.
cæruleum fortius.	hydrargyri fortius.
mitius.	mitius.
e mercurio præcipitato.	calcis hydrargyri albæ.
ſaturninum.	ceruſſæ acetatæ.
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INDEX

MEDICAMENTORUM.

Under the names in the Latin Index the doſes are ſet down in Roman characters. The quantities are meant for adults. It generally requires about a ſixth part of the quantity for a child about one year old, and a full doſe after fifteen. Where the doſe for an infant is conſiderably different, it is marked by an I. put before the quantity. A. is placed before the quantity, when the medicine is not meant to vomit, or to act as a purgative; and E. when it is meant to vomit or to purge. The numbers 1, 2, 3, &c. in Arabic characters, denominate the number of times they are to be exhibited in the twenty-four hours. Thoſe preſcriptions, to whoſe names there is no doſe affixed, are generally for external uſe.

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FINIS.